The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6271. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1871---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Campaign Against Tammany Fairly Begun.

Enthusiastic Gathering at the Cooper Institute Last Evening.

Strong Speeches and Stirring Resolutions.

Greeley, Pierrepont, Evarts and Sharpe on the Issues of the Day.

Telling Allusions to the Iniquities of the Ring.

Intense Enthusiasm and Hearty Ratification of the State Ticket.

A mass meeting of Republicans was held at Cooper Institute last evening, which, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, was thoroughly packed with a highly respectable class of citizens, among whom were several ladies. Among the prominent gentlemen on the platform were Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. A. H. Laflin, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Hon. James Terwilliger, John J. Townsend, Hon. John J. White, Isaac H. Bailey, Hon. Wm. Haw, Jr., Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Geo. Blair, Jr., Rufus S. Andrews, Gen. Sharpe, Sinclair Tousey, Wm. Laimbeer, John Richardson, John Falconer, Hon. B. F. Manierre, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. William A. Darling, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, and others.

A band of music was in attendance, and fireworks lent spirit to the scene outside. The walls in the rear of the platform were decorated with flags, and the only devices displayed were two shields bearing the words, "People's choice for Register, FRANZ SIGEL." When Hon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND and Hon. HORACE GREELEY appeared upon the platform, about 8 o'clock, they were greeted with tumultuous applause, which lasted for some minutes. The meeting was called to order by Hon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, who spoke as follows:

MR. JOHN J. TOWNSEND'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are convened to-night to ratify the nominations that were made at the late State Republican Convention, and to express your voice upon such topics touching the economy of the nation, the State, and this great City as are involved in the coming election. Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of nominating to you as Chairman, to preside over your deliberations, Hon. HORACE GREELEY. [Great applause.] Those who are in favor of the nomination will signify by saying "Aye." [Cheers and loud cries of "Aye."]

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER then read the following list of officers:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. E. D. Morgan,
Hon. Moses H. Grinnell,
Hon. George Opdyke,
Hon. Marshall O. Roberts,
Hon. Wm. E. Dodge,
Hon. Henry Nichol,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,
Peter Cooper,
Wm. M. Vermilye,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
Sinclair Tousey,
Hon. Thomas E. Stewart,
Col. Fred. A. Conkling,
Jackson S. Schultz,
Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall,
Wm. Orton,
Charles Butler,
Henry Clews,
Theron R. Butler,
Wm. H. Fogg,
Amos R. Eno,
Hon. Abraham Lent,
Col. Rush C. Hawkins,
Gen. Franz Sigel,
Gen. John Cochrane,
Edgar Ketchum,
Gen. Chester A. Arthur,
Col. John A. Foster,
Col. Marshall Lefferts,
Hon. Richard Kelly,
A. V. Stout,
Augustus Wiseman,
Samuel H. B. Vance,
Hon. Wm. Laimbeer,
Col. A. J. H. Duganne,
George T. Downing,
Nathan C. Ely,
Alex. Wilder,
Wm. T. Ashman,
John A. Wells,
George P. Putnam,
John D. Ottiwell,
Wm. V. Alexander,
Benj. W. Willis,
George Ross,
Robert L. Darragh,
Hon. Morris Franklin,
James Cushing, Jr.,
Joel W. Mason,
Henry M. Taber,
Lemuel Bangs,
John Falconer,
Samuel R. Mabbatt,
John P. Needham,
Horatio N. Twombly,
Charles A. Flammer,
Isaac Sherman,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Hon. John Slosson,
Hon. Wm. M. Evarts,
Hon. Edwards Pierrepont,
Hon. Charles P. Kirkland,
Hon. C. A. Peabody,
Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst,
George Jones,
Hon. Wm. Mitchell,
Hon. John J. Townsend,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,
D. Randolph Martin,
D. D. T. Marshall,
Gov. Salomon,
Timothy G. Churchill,
E. L. Fancher,
Samuel Sinclair,
Paul N. Spofford,
George W. Blunt,
Isaac Dayton,
John F. Cleveland,
Hon. Guy R. Pelton,
Joseph Seligman,
A. P. Man,
Douglas Campbell,
George Bliss, Jr.,
Ethan Allen,
H. D. Lapaugh,
Wm. Haw, Jr.,
Daniel D. Conover,
Hon. John V. Gridley,
Walter W. Phelps,
John D. Lawson,
Thomas W. Gale,
John Sherwood,
George P. Bradford,
Geo. F. Merkle,
Wm. P. Richardson,
A. Spaulding,
Theo. Glaubenskie,
John D. McGregor,
James Haggerty,
Michael Scanlan,
Horatio P. Allen,
Salem T. Russell,
Joseph W. Howe,
Nelson H. Turpin,
J. Wilson Green,
Hon. Erastus C. Benedict,
Charles P. Hartt,
Ernest Krackowizer, M. D.,
George H. Mackay,
Stephen Pell,
Charles F. Bruder.

SECRETARIES.

Thomas L. Thornell,
Solomon T. Streeter,
Gerardus P. Hiltman,
Julian T. Davies,
Edward Mitchell,
Henry Snell,
Henry Comstock,
George F. Coddington,
George W. Lyon,
Wm. Drummond,
Rufus B. Cowing,
James E. McVeany,
Henry C. Robinson,
Wm. H. Newschafer,
Asher Barnett,
Andrew W. Leggett,
George E. Keyser,
Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.,
Otis F. Hall.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY then came forward, and after the applause which greeted him had subsided, spoke as follows:

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We are assembled to-night to consider questions concerning the state of the nation, but, also, as our friend has told you, concerning the State and the City. It seems to me that questions concerning the City, not only do engross, but ought to engross the attention, not merely of the City but of the State. Nothing else comes so directly home to the understandings and the hearts of the people as the developments made within the last few months of Democratic misrule and extravagance in this great City. [Applause.] For the men who were the engineers, and as it were the devisers and distributors of that extravagance, are the men who were hoping only a few months ago to take possession next year of the Government of the nation and run it on the same principles which they have illustrated here. Mr. TWEED, on the Fourth of July last, in Tammany Hall, gave a speech wherein he declared that they were prepared to take possession of the Government and administer it with economy and integrity. [Laughter.] Now then we have a right to consider how they have administered the City, and how they are likely, therefore, to administer, if ever allowed to do so, the affairs of the nation. We have had two striking incidents in the history of the last three or four years. On the one side the City that came out of our great struggle with a very moderate debt, and on the other side the nation that came out loaded down to the waters edge with responsibilities and obligations. The nation has taken up these obligations, and without a thought of repudiation on the part of those who administer the Government, without an idea that they could be faithless to their obligations, you have seen that nation going on paying, paying, paying day by day, months by months, every month giving its note of triumph, so many millions wiped out of the national debt, [applause,] and the hearts of loyal men, patriotic men, and honest men have rejoiced at that spectacle and at that announcement every month. It is like a new victory for the nation. On the other side you have seen the City Government not loaded down with debt, but owing little; you have seen it entirely in the hands of men opposed to the National Administration, and day by day the debt is increasing, until the Committee of Sixteen chosen by the Common Council itself to investigate the affairs declare that our debt has been doubling every two years. Now it is thirty millions, again it is sixty. It was fifty millions two years ago, and now it is one hundred millions. This is the economy and frugality which Mr. TWEED and his friends are prepared to illustrate in the administration of the National Government. Now, I don't care to go into any little minute criticism as to who got the money—whether A got more, or B more, or C more. [Laughter.] You and I know the men who have been employed and paid; the men who have been trusted and paid to watch our interests and protect the City from spoliation have betrayed the trust. No matter whether you say this Mayor has got this money, or this administrator of public works. Together they were intrusted with the keeping of it, and they have kept it not in the way that was intended, but another way. [Laughter.] Now I say it is not for us to determine precisely into whose pocket the money has gone. The Democratic administration of this City represented by A. OAKEY HALL, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and WILLIAM M. TWEED—they have undertaken to protect the public interest and have not protected it. They have allowed the money to be squandered, the City to be burrowed in debt, and they now challenge us by coming forward last night—the very men who have taken the money, or disposed of it—they come forward in Tammany Hall, and the great Mogul of the occasion, the only man whose presence there elicits rapturous applause, is TWEED. He dictates, they obey. There is no discussion; there is no balloting. One will determines who shall run, and they run the representatives of that will. We are bound to see that that representation is not successful by the exercise of all our energies, of all our faculties, and of our one solid vote, because each legal voter who condemns them lends his aid toward their defeat. So, fellow-citizens, we are together to-night to say that we deprecate such economy, such frugality as has been illustrated in the government of this City during the last four years. I now pronounce this meeting ready for business, and ask the officers to come forward and report. [Applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. JOHN J. WHITE then read the following resolutions, which were received with tumultuous enthusiasm, especially that resolution which expressed confidence in the administration of Gen. GRANT. The resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Republican electors of the City of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, to their co-laborers throughout the State send greeting:

Resolved, First—That we cordially approve of the platform adopted, and resolutions passed, by the Union Republican Convention, held at Syracuse, on the 27th day of September, 1871, and we recognize, in the vital truths therein enunciated, the only true basis for an economical, prosperous and enduring State Government.

Second—That we recognize in our candidates for State officers—SCRIBNER, HOPKINS, RAINES, BARLOW, TAYLOR, BARKLEY and KIRKPATRICK—men of integrity and ability, whose escutcheons, personal, social and political, are without spot or blemish—each and all eminently qualified to discharge, with zeal and fidelity, the important trusts soon, by the verdict of the people, to be committed to them, and in the full belief that their election will be of signal benefit to the great interests of our beloved State, and will stay the extravagance and profligacy which now distinguishes it, we hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to secure their triumphant election.

Third—That the "Ring Democracy" of this City has been tested and found to be made wholly of brass and base metal—an ignoble counterfeit of the vilest sort. In "ways that are dark" it has no peer;—everything it touches it pollutes. Its record is one of peculation and dishonor. It has imposed upon us enormous taxes, ostensibly for the maintenance and support of our civic Government, but in return therefor it has given us the worst governed City in the world. It has created a multitude of sinecure offices, endowed with large salaries, in order that its unscrupulous and favored partisans might fatten upon and filch from the public Treasury. It has countenanced and abetted wholesale frauds upon the elective franchise, and screened and protected the violators thereof from arrest and punishment. It has attempted to corrupt the Judiciary and sap the moral integrity of the People. In a word, it has proved recreant to every trust confided to it, and ought to be and must be hurled from power and consigned to an oblivion of infamy and dishonor.

Fourth—That we have abiding faith in the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of President GRANT and his true and trusted counselors; and we point with just pride to the confidence which his Administration has inspired, both at home and abroad, and to the fact that by its prudent and economical management our national faith and credit have been preserved unimpaired, our public debt greatly reduced, the blessings of a lasting peace have been assured, and the whole land has been made prosperous and happy.

Fifth—That the perpetuity of our form of government rests upon the purity of the elective franchise, and we brand those who would sully it by fraud as enemies and traitors to the land, and more dangerous and more to be detested than the meanest foot-pad that infests the purlieus of our City.

Sixth—All hail the voice of the people as proclaimed in the recent State elections! The Golden Gates of the Pacific echo back the victorious shouts of the Pine-tree State. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa have thundered forth their verdicts, and are sure harbingers of victory in 1872. The Empire State, now held in thralldom, solely by gigantic frauds perpetrated upon the ballot-box, must and shall be redeemed, and the faithless and unworthy servants who now rule its destinies must be hurled from place and power, and consigned to the peaceful shades of private life.

A song by the Glee Club, which did such effective service during the last campaign, followed. The last song was "There's a good time coming, boys, wait a little longer." Mr. GREELEY remarked, "We've been waiting a little longer a good while." He then said that there were some of our friends who were expected to be present, but who were unavoidably absent. Letters from some of them would be read by Mr. SPENCER.

Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER then came forward and read the following

LETTER FROM HON. ROSCOE CONKLING:

UTICA, Oct. 23, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: To speak to the honest, courageous citizens of New-York, who believe as I do in the unity and destiny of the Republican Party, would be a privilege and an honor which I reluctantly forego. On the evening for which your ratification meeting is proposed, I am, however, to speak in another city, where no such array of orators will be as will gather at Cooper Institute. Assurances come to me that the Republicans of New-York are to bury in oblivion differences which have occupied them too long, and which, bringing peril to our cause, are treason in the emergency before us. The meeting will, it is said, be a reunion of all Republicans who set principle and pure government above personal feelings, and hold the advancement of the party, in its career of usefulness, paramount to the exaltation or the overthrow of individual members. Rest assured that no one more than myself can rejoice in a consummation so wise, so patriotic, and so plainly right. Since the hour of its formation, I have ever labored in the Republican Party, never doubting the rights of humanity, and therefore never doubting the usefulness or the success of the party which upheld them. Mistaken in some instances it may have been; wronged sometimes by those it trusted it has been; but its glory and its promise are immutable in the fact that it has proved equal to the exigencies it has been required to confront. Just now a new duty is laid upon it. It is summoned to a great work of reformation in our own State; it is called upon to eradicate the most hideous and terrifying conspiracy of plunderers and social destroyers of which we have any knowledge. For such a party, at such a juncture, signaled to go forward by an ennobling past, and beckoned by an imperiled future, to be baffled or detained by trivial bickerings is to arrest the uplifted arm of public justice and to cover the enemies of society with a shield. Rather let Republicans not only, but Republicans and Democrats in the City of New-York, unite in sinking minor contentions and in electing honest men of both parties to public trusts. Such a unity will be prolific of far-reaching good. It will call back to the duties of citizenship thousands who seem almost to have forgotten their stake in Government, and their obligations to it. Many discerning persons, after looking for years at our great City, seeing multitudes of its best men, with faces habitually averted from public affairs, pass by on the other side, and abandon politics to others, have adopted the despairing theory that an urban population is unsuited to the maintenance of republican institutions. This is the time to dispel this fatal apprehension. The gibbet on which official sin is now to forfeit its existence, will do only a brief and vengeful office, unless it awakens the consciences of those whose neglect left the door unguarded while thieves and vampires entered in. If the better elements of New-York can be combined and stirred to activity, the election and the count of votes will not be such mockeries as in preceding years. In the actual presence of the intelligence and uprightness of a million people, the manipulators dare not do as they have done before. The assurance of a fair election in the Metropolis will bring out overwhelming Anti-Tammany majorities in the country. Last year I addressed many Republican meetings in different portions of the State, and everywhere the same obstacle was found. It was a settled belief that majorities sufficient to elect local tickets were all the case required; that no matter what majority for the State ticket the rural districts might give, they would be falsely counted down on Manhattan Island. All assurances of reduced frauds in New-York were overcome by counter-statements, and 45,000 Republicans who had voted at the Gubernatorial election last before did not vote at all. This year the same fear weighs upon our people, and nothing will do so much to insure the downfall of Tammany in the State as palpable indications that the people of the City mean to have some approach to a fair vote and a fair count. To achieve this and to achieve all, the first and last need is concord and unity among Republicans, and afterward united action in the City between Republicans and all other sincere reformers wherever the emergency demands it. Trusting that the meeting will usher in a new era of good feeling and of good works,

I remain your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., and others, Committee, &c.

The letter was received with great enthusiasm. The next letter read by Mr. SPENCER was from Ex-Governor FENTON, which was also received with applause. The following is the letter:

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 17, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter inviting me to speak at the Cooper Institute ratification meeting, 25th inst. To be effective before a political assemblage requires a peculiar talent, which I am very sure I do not possess. I have often been led to regret my inability to benefit our party in this direction. For many years past I have made but one speech during our annual political campaign, and that at my own home. Therefore, while I will not trust myself to attempt a service which can better be performed by another, yet no one shall surpass me in earnestness of effort to maintain our principles, and secure the triumph of integrity and justice in the administration of government. Hoping for the best result from the meeting, and for the success of our cause and ticket, I remain, very truly yours,

R. E. FENTON.

Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Chairman.

Mr. GREELEY then introduced Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, who spoke as follows:

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We are called upon once more to engage in an "irrepressible conflict." Not this time between slavery and freedom, but between corruption and honesty. If you turn back to the files of a daily journal of wide circulation, you will find that for ninety days of last Winter it had a column headed "TWEED'S LEGISLATURE." It being generally conceded that TWEED had bought it, hardly any one disputed that he owned it. But when it came to light that he had bought it with stolen money, his title was questioned. A trial of that title is now going on before a jury of the whole people. On the 7th of November we shall have a verdict, and the *Sun* will change the heading of its columns. We are going to have a Legislature that can't be bought, and which will represent the people; it will not be a "Tammany Legislature." In the Democratic Party, able, far-sighted men, of honest convictions and earnest purposes, can be named, who see that the party can be saved only through the fire of defeat, after which they hope a reconstruction of the purified remnants. Long since, with clear forecast, they warned the party that corruptions would come to grief; but by brute force and vulgar numbers, these men were thrust aside, as was the great Duke of SULLY, the wise old counsellor of the French King, by the corrupted courtiers and vile harlots of LOUIS XIII. A man's nature is no more changed by altering his position than is that of any other animal. Elevate men of low instincts to high place, and they take to fraud naturally. It is reported that one of them very naively said, "Why the devil did the people place me where the money was if they did not expect me to take some of it?" Fraud never prospers long. Three months ago the Tammany chiefs seemed securely seated; firm as granite rock looked their possession of power! The honest men, Democrats from principle, had to stand outside; they were called "old fogies," quite behind the times. The audacious rulers of the Ring scoffed at those who "talked old nonsense," as they called principle. We might suppose that they would have read from the Bible, at least, that "the wicked shall not go unpunished." But, you will say that they have never read the Bible; true, but they have read *Harper's Weekly*, and seen the pictures. The Rochester Convention, which Tammany ruled, nominated the same old ticket with but two changes. FRANCIS KERNAN, with great earnestness, nominated that eminent lawyer, CHARLES O'CONOR, for Attorney-General. SAMUEL J. TILDEN urged his nomination with great zeal and ability. Out of 104 votes, Mr. O'CONOR had 42, and the old Attorney-General 62, and his nomination was made unanimous. If the Rochester ticket is elected, does any idiot expect reform? Have we had reform under that administration? None of it; and never shall we have. The entire machinery of the Government has been in the hands of these same men for some years; have they reformed anything? Let your plundered treasury, your disgraced City, your official robbers flaunting their stolen millions in your insulted faces, answer. Re-elect them, and reform will go to its tomb, and fraud and corruption will hold high revelry again. Every reflecting man knows this, and every man who votes the old ticket, votes for the old rule, and cannot be sincere in his professions about reform. Fellow-citizens, Democrats, or Republicans, whichsoever you may be, we are brought face to face with this question of corruption; we may as well lay aside shams and take a square look at the naked reality; we all know the shocking facts. Do you honestly wish to repeal this infamous City charter, turn out the plunderers, and make an honest Government? You say yes. Well, do you believe that electing the same old Tammany ticket will bring reform? You know it will not. Then vote a ticket that will, or cease false pretences, and frankly say that you do not want reform, but like fraud. Success of the Democratic ticket this Fall is Tammany's success, and every sensible man knows it. It is the success of those men of whom Mr. O'CONOR said, in his letter to the Convention:

"Within the last two years a charter has been provided for this City which substantially denudes the people of all control, and places their political interests, and, indeed, their private fortunes, in the hands of a cabal. Some of the successful adventurers in this field of political speculation have not been content to enjoy in secret their ill-gotten gains, but have rioted in unaccustomed luxuries, and, flaunting their magnificence before the public gaze, have excited the amazement of some and perhaps the jealousy of others. Such is not unfrequently the career of vice when doomed to an early retribution. Such would seem to have been the case in this instance. Inquiry was stimulated, search made, and detection accomplished. The foul spirit of corruption was compelled to spring from its crouching posture. It stands revealed in all its monstrous bulk and giant stature, terrifying by its powers and disgusting by its deformity the honest masses. It is the success of those whom the Reform Convention of able and honest Democrats, held on the 8th of this month, denounced as 'Ring tyrants' and 'criminals who should be brought to restitution and condign punishment.'"

Do you think it safe to give success to those of whom all the honorable men in their own political party thus speak. We have to meet this question, and soon. We must choose between reform and revolution. I know you don't like the trouble of reform, nor the shock of revolution. But you can't help it. When corruption and fraud rule in high places, reform must be speedy, or free government is near its end. It seems a waste of words to repeat a truth so plain; and yet men pull the blanket over the face, and try to shut out the ghost, but "*it won't down!*" We did just so when slavery threatened war, and wise men laughed at fears, and proved by most conclusive logic that no war could come. After a while men will get tired of governing themselves if it takes their whole time to reform their rulers, and they will hire that work done; and a sad day for liberty it will be. In about six months we shall begin the Presidential canvass. The National Committee meet at Washington, in December, to fix the time and place of holding the National Convention. I venerate the wisdom of our fathers in making the Presidential term but four years. I revere the example of WASHINGTON, who served his first term and then returned to the people, asking for their approval by a re-election, and submitting to their disapproval—by a rejection, if the people should so determine—and he left his great authority against any attempt at a third term, which authority no President has ever dared to defy. I believe that Gen. GRANT, following the example of Gen. WASHINGTON, will ask the judgment of the American people upon his administration. Perhaps I differ with your distinguished Chairman, who, by his eminent public service has done more to spread the principles of free government among the mass of men than any living statesman. I believe the term is long enough; but when a President has served four years, and then submits again to the judgment of the people, I think it eminently wise to re-elect him for one more term. If his administration meets the honest approval of the nation. It is safe to follow the example of WASHINGTON. Politicians are a great power in public affairs, but they must, after all, take their inspiration from the will of the people. In this young nation, and in these electric times, the mind is awake, and the magnetic wave which swells up from the great popular heart, sweeps over a political convention and shapes its action. Mere devices and political manœuvres have much less influence in the final result than is supposed. The National Convention of next May is near by. The movements of this Winter at Washington will tell who is to be the next President. We have fallen upon strange times; unheard-of disasters, disturbances in business, commotions in civil affairs, revelations of gigantic frauds by high official men, uncovered corruptions which are appalling, the utter annihilation of all power in the people to express their will through the ballot-box, the discovery that by fraudulent count of votes which were never cast the very foundations of free government are destroyed, the rule of an oligarchy, more corrupt, more vile, more despotic than was ever known—all these, on the near eve of a great national election, presage an approaching future unparalleled in our history; and as the future unfolds to our vision, the same peculiar, self-poised, trusted, silent man who led our armies through the Wilderness will be needed. If this State cannot be carried by the Republicans this Fall, then it is idle to hope for any radical reform. Mere patching up or covering over by a Legislature compromising with Tammany Hall will render the last state worse than the first. Of all the nominations which you have come here to ratify, I cannot speak from personal knowledge, but I know very many of them to be most excellent, and I believe that there is not an objectionable name upon your State ticket. In the Spring of 1861, there was a young lawyer in this City supporting a dependent family upon his hard-earned income. Massachusetts troops, hastening to rescue the capital from rebel enemies, were insulted and murdered in the streets of Baltimore. This young lawyer enlisted as a common soldier in the Twelfth Regiment of New-York, and marched directly at the call of his endangered country. On the field of Antietam he fell in the hottest of the fight, of mortal wounds, as all the physicians said, and as his friends were told; but after much suffering he recovered enough to join his comrades again, and to fire their valor on the bloodier field of Gettysburg, where he fell to rise no more, as the surgeons' reports of that battle tell; but a diviner power than physician's skill preserved the wounded patriot for your next Attorney-General! This soldier, who entered as a private, resigned as full commissioned Major-General at the close of the war. The Tammany Democrats say that the Attorney-General ought to be older. He will be old enough before he has brought all the plunderers to justice and recovered back the stolen money. But he will continue at it until it is done. I may tell you something of his legal abilities; his other qualities all know. When Gen. GRANT became President, he appointed Gen. BARLOW Marshal of this District. As attorney of the United States I was brought in official contact with him almost daily. Matters were constantly arising which required legal investigation, and I can truly say that a man of clearer views or better knowledge of legal principles I have seldom met. The only opposition to Gen. BARLOW comes from those who fear that he knows too much of law, and will make them uncomfortable in its execution. I dare say he will be abused, for he will perform his duty without fear. I read an editorial in the *Herald* the other day, which said that the time was near when no man who had any regard for his character or good name would take a public office. I cut the paragraph from the paper and sometimes fear that it is too true. Amazement sits upon every thoughtful man who reads the morning journals. No man enters upon the duties of a great office, but he is forthwith assailed as a public enemy. His own political partisans are often his worst assailants, and when wearied and disgusted, he is finally driven from place, and perhaps to his grave, his successor bravely mounts the pedestal, faintly hoping that by justice, fidelity and good conduct he may escape the ignominy. All good men have respect to their good name, and if such are to be driven from official place, as the *Herald* predicts, then public virtue will die, and wicked men, reckless of good name, will be our rulers, and we must take the fearful consequence—the direst curse that God inflicts on nations! I implore every honest man who loves his country, inestimable peace, good morals, the welfare of society, or even the happiness of his own children, to lend a helping hand on the side of right.

During the delivery of Mr. PIERREPONT'S remarks he was frequently interrupted by applause, and the name of Gen. GRANT was enthusiastically cheered, as also was the allusion to Hon. HORACE GREELEY. The sentiment that it was proper to elect Gen. GRANT for one term more, if his Administration was indorsed by the people, received universal assent. Cheers were also given for the State ticket, to which allusion was made. The tale of Gen. BARLOW'S patriotism during the war, and the allusion to his probable course when he should become Attorney-General, were greeted with cheers.

At the conclusion of Judge PIERREPONT'S address, the Glee Club—which is composed of the brothers JAMES and CHARLES ANDERSON, GEO. DEYO and H. MITCHELL—came forward, each with hair and dress arranged to represent the four members of the Ring. Mr. MITCHELL had a huge diamond in his shirt bosom, C. ANDERSON was fixed up as SWEENY, and the other two represented HALL and CONNOLLY. The song was a parody on "Captain Jenks of the Horse Marines," and the Club elicited the most unbounded applause and the music was encored.

Mr. GREELEY then introduced Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, who was enthusiastically received, and spoke as follows:

HON. WM. M. EVARTS' SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN, FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The crowd of honest and earnest men which fills this hall on this inclement night, upon the call of the Anti-Democratic Committee, of the Republican Committee for the ratification of their State ticket, opposing the Tammany ticket, proposed for the suffrages of the people of this State, shows conclusively that it is upon the live and present issues of our politics that you understand the suffrages of the people are demanded. I am quite sure, gentlemen, that there has been more sober, perhaps more gloomy, thought in the minds of the people of the United States regarding their government, their institutions, their prosperity, their safety, even, during the last few years than there ever were during the ninety years of our independence as a nation before. [Cheers.] I am quite sure that those who understand the subject most fully, and the honest instincts of the common sense of the nation, know and understand that we are in the presence of a more powerful menace against our institutions than ever the institution of slavery or the war of the rebellion placed before us. There we had an enemy that we could know and crush; there we had an array that was furnished with deadly weapons against us, but against whom we could aim deadly weapons with sure aim; but in the great crisis of our fate as a nation, which we are so suddenly brought in the presence of, after our struggle for the integrity of the Union, we do not know who are friends or who are foes. We do not know how many our foes are, because, by the falsifications of suffrage, honest men are placed at a terrible disadvantage. There is no repeating on the battle-field. If a man answers to his roll-call, he is apt to be somewhat courageous, and he never answers twelve times; but in the suffrage, see how you are opposed by power of fraud, seizing the very sacred vessels of free government, and poisoning the draught from which the very spirit of liberty is supposed to be kept alive. Now, gentlemen, the two State tickets of the two parties are here. The great issue, the great fact, the great thought before the people of the State, as well as of the City was corruption, and nothing else; and Tammany is corruption and nothing else, [applause;] and everybody knows it; Tammany knows it; you know it; all the people know it; and both State Conventions knew it, [applause;] and the Republican State Convention nominated this list of worthy citizens, of their own party, of course. And the Democratic Convention had its choice out of its own party whom it would nominate, and it nominated the same ticket that had filled the offices at Albany while the legislative corruption was going on, and while the legislative power was building up the schemes of fraud and robbery that Tammany had executed. I have no other statement to make, no other question to ask in regard to the vote to be given—for corruption or against corruption—between these two tickets. The officers of one have held authority, while the institutions of fraud were being perfected, and have interposed no remonstrance and no resistance, and now do you suppose that an overthrow of the institutions built up during the regime of the ticket to which your suffrages are now asked is going to overthrow them? Now, gentlemen, I have said that grave and even gloomy thoughts fill the minds of the people of the United States. Was it, however, a feeling of despair or doubt as to whether freedom was to be banished from the world; as to whether education, morality, duty were to become a scorn to the people of the world? No! But it was upon the uncertainty in their minds, whether the virtue belonging to this great and educated community of ours—I speak of the whole country—could be raised by peaceful political authority to redress this monstrous menace upon our rights and our honor, or whether we had got to go through what we had to go through against slavery—another war for that purpose. For be assured that a people constituted as the American people is will suppress this corruption either by peaceful or by bloody means, [great cheering,] and all the efforts now to enlighten and inspirit the people of this State and of this City by the orderly and quiet exercise of their rights as citizens to determine who they will have to rule over them, and what principle shall prevail, are really in the interest of peace, and you and all other bodies of reformers, and all other efforts of Reform, Republican, or free Democratic, or young Democratic, or whatever they are, if they be honest and sincere, are all combinations to avail of the principles and of the methods of civil liberty to rectify abuses in Government. But if the nation proceed thus by this greatest gift of freedom, the power peacefully to redress the evils of Government, is either so stupid or so cowardly that it will not use those weapons, then that nation, like every other nation less fortunate, is driven to the resentments that issue in bloodshed, for corruption is not intended by gods or men to be a permanent institution of Govenment. It never can be. It is not a vital growth. Its mortification set in to the vital institutions of every society, and, unchecked, it destroys them. There are no institutions of society or of government that can cherish corruption and preserve society at all; and you, therefore, are brought to the test of intelligence, and of vigor, and of manhood to determine whether, upon any palaver of the knaves, or upon any weakening influences of jealousies and discord among ourselves, or from doubt whether absolute purity prevails in every quarter opposed to Tammany; you are brought to the test of whether you know what the present fate is, and will insist upon appointing those who know and feel that you are attacking in this election. What would you think of a fellow that was robbing your pocket on this side, with whom you attempted to interfere, telling you, "Why, don't you see there is a fellow robbing the other pocket also? and it is the custom for us all around: and don't make a fuss about it." Well, gentlemen, a great deal of reasoning and talk, almost as stupid as that, has been applied to the people of this County and of this City, and of this State, on the subject of these abominable frauds, that everybody understands, and that is that in their times and in their places, and in their parties, there has been more or less of malversation and of peculation. Is there any comfort in that? Does it make it any more tolerable to be robbed in this rude and exhaustive manner because we may have been bled a little in other forms before? Now, gentlemen, the issue being thus complete and thus distinct, is there a knave in Tammany or in the City engaged in, and supported and profiting by this enormous plunder, that desires the success of the Republican State ticket? I think not. Is there one of them that does not desire the success of the Democratic State ticket? You answer for them. You know how it is. Let us then know and understand that there is no confusion as to this issue on the part of the enemies of the public, and of the citizens, and let there be no confusion, and no doubt, and no coolness on the part of those who are endeavoring to sustain the credit and the prosperity of this City, this State, and of every government, by their course in this coming election. Now, political parties, if you please, tend to corruption from the possession of power. Agreed. And one reason that we have a frequent suffrage is that that tendency may be checked by the exercise of the intelligent supervision and correction by the people. And how do they do it? They do it by bringing the other party into power. That is the way they do it; and the fear of being thus turned out, and the hope of being thus brought in by honest suffrage is the working force by which the institutions of freedom maintain a control over Government. But when that last and final exercise of the sovereignty of the people is attacked in its very essence by the tyranny that proposes to preserve its power, and when the suffrage is falsified, I say to you, gentlemen, that there is no crime of treason under any Government, written in any book or in the bloody scaffolds that history shows us, that deserves so deep a curse and so swift a retribution as the corruption of the suffrage of a free people. And why? Under despotic Governments the people are at liberty to strive and struggle for freedom of speech, for freedom of the Press, for freedom in religion, and for the suffrage to be free, and I never yet have known any tyrant who did not understand that possession of all these weapons of freedom was death to tyranny. But here we guard a nation with every power that the wit of man or the goodness of God has given to a people to preserve themselves by, and these men laugh at both, telling you in so many words that they will repeat and repeat, and they will miscount, and miscount, and the freedom of speech is no danger to these tyrants. Now, gentlemen, as they have said, what are you going to do about it? There is not, mark you, a single institution of liberty that you are without, and you cannot direct your attention, therefore, to confirming your liberty as free men. You have got it all, and these tyrants laugh at you—"What are you going to do about it?" [A voice, "Kick them out!"] [Laughter.] Mr. EVARTS continued: You are going to exercise that suffrage, and to see that nobody corrupts or defiles it. That you mean. Do you mean really that nobody is to rob you of your liberty, and that if it comes to a miscount of votes there will have, before long, to be a true count of bayonets. [Applause.] Well, now, gentlemen, the Ring and their parasites say that this direct talk to the American people is extravagant. They said so last Spring, when a meeting was held in this place to commence the business, and to denounce, and, if possible, prevent the passage of this iniquitous system of laws at Albany that has put the final power in the hands of this Ring, and they laughed and said, "Well, you did not prevent its passage; did you? they all passed just the same;" and a good many very excellent and worthy people said, "Well, that is all that comes of these reform meetings; you have resolutions and speeches, but these men have got the power, and they go on." Well, gentlemen, if we had not begun in the Spring, we might not have advanced through the Summer, and carried the State, as we shall in the Autumn. [Applause.] And I think the question, what we are going to do about it, has been changing its tone from April toward November, and I think the feeling now is, "What limit is there to what you are going to do about it?" That is the point. Is it to be the Penitentiary [applause] or only the pillory? Is it to be scornful and utter banishment from the presence of freemen, or is it to be only the recovery of the money that is stolen? That is the tone of the question now. "What are you going to do about it?" Well, now, political parties fall into the condition of factions and their usefulness is very much gone, and they are mad over this power of the people being constantly exercised in this renovation of politics. But finally from faction it comes to be mere conspiracy; and, soberly, gentlemen, I say to you, that in my belief, for the last few years, what has been called the Government of the State of New-York and of the City of New-York has been nothing but a conspiracy, having no public purposes, no public views, no public men in any pure sense engaged in it, but a mere combination through the shams and shoals of your own instrumentality to rob you and laugh at you. [Applause.]

Some people like that. A great many people six months ago, a year ago, had no sympathy with robbery; not in the least, were yet satisfied with taking their share in the conflict by smiling and saying, "Well, TWEED is smarter than all the rest of them." Well, that is a very pleasant sort of classification for people that were trying to correct the Government and save the pockets of all those "honest" people, for them to be going about the street and giving them a short summary as being smarter than all the rest of you, meaning we poor people that were trying to represent the sentiments of the voters. Now under that operation of your affairs which Divine Providence will not deny to the American people more than to any other, wickedness has waxed fat and thick, and its doom is sealed. Will anybody join the Democratic Party that never belonged to it before under the aspect which it presents to their attention? I have heard it as a very great, very laudable test of fidelity on the part of a lover toward the mistress of his affections to have persevered in his fidelity after her beauty had been ravaged by the small-pox. But did you ever hear that a man was expected to fall in love with anybody that actually had the small-pox—[laughter]—and that of the confluent kind? No, I think that the Democratic Party, if it arrayed itself in its finest raiment and put a golden girdle about it, a string of its jewels around its neck, that there is no danger of its charms overcoming our resistance, while these terrible scars and seams of corruption defile and pollute it. What is more, I do not think it expects it. Its only hope is to go into hospital and be cured of the small-pox. Would to God that corruption was a disease that a party could have only once. [Laughter.] I mean to say distinctly that the corruption practiced here in your midst and the territory over which it is practiced has had no parallel in the history of any despotic Government in the world. I say, and I should give you some explicit statements on the subject, that there is not a King or an Emperor in Europe now, or for the last hundred years, that could have done or been detected in doing what these despots of the "Ring" have done, and maintained for himself, his family, his dynasty or his courtiers, the least protection of vengeance against his subjects. Now, I have heard a great deal, and with interest, of the sympathy which our fellow-citizens of different nations have had in the struggles of their countrymen at home—Italians, Germans, Frenchmen, Irishmen—against what they call tyranny. I would like to see some of them now enlisted and interested to help these American people in this particular 'spot," to save themselves from the tyranny that is being practiced upon all adopted and native citizens by this despotic Ring. [Applause.] We have heard about politicians feathering their nests, and that all parties must expect that politicians will feather their nests; and the Ring put themselves upon that for a long time—that all they were accused of doing, and all they had done was feathering their nests. [Laughter.] And we, the geese, were each expected to furnish our feathers for the operation. Who ever heard of a goose complain of being plucked? and who ever cared if a goose did complain of being plucked? We were satisfied then, so long as they were only feathering their nests—thought it was not worth while to make much of a row about it. This Summer they got over that, that it was feathering their nests by the ordinary profitable operations of politics, and it came to be very plain that they had taken out of the public coffers money in large sums; exactly how large and exactly where it had gone, and whether it had been divided equally among one thousand or ten thousand or ten or five people nobody knew exactly, but a good deal of money had gone. The brave men of the Press; the brave men of the people, (to be honored hereafter if they be not honored now, as among the greatest benefactors of this people that their exigencies has ever called for or the public spirit of our people has ever furnished, made that very apparent. On that the people did not wait for the suffrage, and did not wait to ask permission of the "Ring," but demanded from the fears, from the terrors that had taken possession of this Ring, that the Treasury no longer should be in their hands. A Democrat always, a Democrat now, but an honest man always and an honest man now; a fearless man always and a fearless man now, holds the Treasury by the operation of the popular will made very manifest. [Applause.] Well, these citizens did not stop there. They thought that perhaps a little law might do some good, in the hands of the authority of the law, to wit: The Attorney-General's authority communicated to an associate counsel that they might suggest. And Mr. O'CONOR holds that power by the will of the people thus expressed. Now, you see a free people, if they will only stir themselves, can do some things as well as others. Is all that is to be done to be lost by the suffrage of the people on the 7th of November? Are they to laugh in our faces, and say, "Well, we have taken the sense of the people, and you see they are against you." How long will GREEN stay there? How long will O'CONOR stay there? if the people of this State put their seal of approval upon the "Ring?" Not long. Well, I am able to say that, after some definite investigations, (having got in the course of the Summer out of the loose and vague euphemism of feathering their nests into stealing,) we have been better able to get a little nearer to find when and by whom it was stolen, and who has got it. I will venture to say that in the figures you will see in the papers to-morrow, about which there is no uncertainty and no mistake, and nothing either obscure or equivocal—you will see a more infamous robbery than ever was committed under any despotic Government. You will see the plunder in the pocket of the robber. You will see that you are to be taxed to keep it there; to contribute your share to this unlawful gain; and that the man thus situated appeals to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens to be elected to the Senate of the State of New-York. Now there are three persons appointed to audit some claims. They audited them after a fashion, if you please, at six millions of dollars. The County was authorized to borrow the money in advance to pay them on revenue bonds, as they are called; and six millions of those bonds were sold to honest buyers—savings banks, trust companies and private persons—to the amount of six millions. And the six millions was put into the Treasury, apparently paid debts of the public. All of that money was drawn out in the shape of warrants to the order of these people, that were apparently creditors of the public. Of that money, certain amounts went to the holders of these bills, but $3,500,000 of that $6,000,000 was deposited to the credit of a subordinate clerk—the common agent of the public plunderers. And of that $3,500,000, $932,000 was drawn by him to the credit of WM. M. TWEED, and deposited in his bank. [Hisses.] Now the only mode of paying those County bonds is by your and my future taxation, and it is to be raised so far as that million goes, to keep that million in Mr. TWEED'S pocket, and you pay your share toward it. When I said that no King, no Emperor in Europe now or for the last one hundred years could do a thing of that kind in the face of his subjects and preserve himself, his family, his dynasty, his courtiers, did I exaggerate at all? [Cries "no, no."] But this man does not ask that he may keep his foot in your City, but that you shall choose him now your Senator to make laws. [Cries of "Never."] Never! He laughs at it. He goes among his followers and is received with rapturous applause. Did not you ever hear of a King or Emperor that laughed at his subjects because he had a standing army with bayonets, and if this man has a standing army with votes he is satisfied. Who pays the standing army of the King with bayonets but the subjects? Who pays the standing army with their votes of these tyrants, but you and I by our taxation? Who sustains them except the people of this City in their suffrage? We shall have made some progress when thus the bare finger of the public power is able to lay its hand without uncertainty upon TWEED as having received a million of your money in this form. A million days' labor taken by him through plunder out of a fund that is to be filled out of the days' labor of a million of men. Now you must understand that these things cannot exist and be known and understood without somebody else being tried and condemned in the public scorn of this world besides TWEED, if he is chosen Senator. All citizens of this City that, under the explicit and damning evidence of these facts, do not redress and punish, take part against the crime, are accessories after the fact. I do not care who they are. I do not care whether they live on the Fifth-avenue or at the Five Points. I tell you that anybody who does not do all he can from now till election-day to prevent this monstrous infamy to this community, he is an accessory after the fact. [Applause.] Fortunately, the Republican Party has no divided feelings or enemies. The ordinary party warfare carries it against the administration under which this has been done. A great many Democrats mean to do all that they can, and we are to be tried, (and tried as everybody that is tried has to be) with the determination to go according to fact. I tell you, if TWEED is chosen Senator from this City, all the newspaper paragraphs, all Fourth of July orations from this time henceforth forever, cannot utter the judgment formed by the lovers of liberty in Europe, who gaze upon the Atlantic with straining eyes to see what is to come of this, and prevent all them from concluding that the beacon of liberty has hidden its light and they must seek elsewhere for it.

I know what I speak. I know that all through Europe there is intenser solicitude on the part of the common people of that whole continent that this defilement, this polution, this infamy shall be shown to have been from the negligence of the American people, and that when discovered it can no longer be maintained. If you could only know with what interest friends, perhaps honest friends, at any rate the interested friends of despotic government, look at the same problem which is now proceeding before their eyes, claiming and hoping that their theory of government, that the strong arm is necessary and that freedom is illusion, will find in the result of your action, you would see then how both cities of the Continent of Europe in opinion are dwelling upon this election to determine whether or no your country—my country—is the hope of freedom, or is the danger to liberty that they must avoid. [Applause.]

The sentiment uttered by Mr. EVARTS, that the people would suppress corruption by peaceable or by bloody means, touched the right chord in the hearts of his audience, and was greeted with applause and cries of "That's so." All through the address he was interrupted by ripples of applause and expressions of assent. He was listened to with the utmost attention, and as he concluded was rewarded with a round of applause. Mr. EVARTS' remarks were very eloquent, and told well upon the audience, especially that portion wherein he showed how WILLIAM M. TWEED had stolen $932,000 of the public money and put it in his bank.

After music by the band, Gen. SHARPE was introduced, and spoke as follows:

GEN. SHARPE'S SPEECH.

Gen. SHARPE said: I was sitting yesterday morning with an old friend of mine who had entered the war from Chicago, and as he sat with me he entered into an interesting detail, not alone of the causes of the fire, not of the insufficient appropriations that had been made for the building of the city, but of the unstable walls and incomplete devices, so that when the great fire came it met with no barrier proper to stand before it. And here you are now in the midst of such a conflagration as has never overtaken this or any other people, and you not only find yourselves without a proper barrier against it, but in fact without the means to put out the fire in the hands of the men you have put in charge of the City. [Applause.] And I have come here to-night simply because that I have come from the country, I might bring to you a message of what they think as to what you are doing here. Why are these means of defense in the hands of the men who have applied the torch? As I heard Mr. EVERETT awhile ago, my mind ran back with him to some of the old scenes which he has just visited. I remembered the old Luxembourg Palace, which has just been swept away by the conflagration. There was burned down the masterpieces of the great colorist, who depicted the last days of the Roman Empire. There was depicted the last of the lights which lit up the whole of the Roman Empire. I am frank to say to this audience, who have been here to-night amid all this storm, that you have been accustomed to neglect the business which must be of importance to every man who lives in a republican form of government. [Applause.] The indifference to politics has been broad in the State of New-York, where, of all places on the face of the earth, the care of politics is most needed. [Applause.] Young men should not avoid politics as they do. As you sow so shall you reap. If you choose to find fault with the criminalities that are going on in this City, you must not sit in your club or by your fireside and talk of the degeneracy of the age. The wicked walk on every side when the false men are exalted. [Applause.] Here the speaker alluded to the "Farmers'-General of France," who had received power to raise all sums of money necessary to be raised within a certain district, and said: You have put the power in the hands of these four men that put to shame the "Farmers'-General" that brought upon France the revolution in the days of LOUIS XVI. [Applause.] And you are asked to extend that power in their hands. Last year the *World* called the attention of the Democratic Party of the nation to the success of the Democratic Party in the State of New-York, asking them to pursue the policy of their brethren here. My friends, the lesson I bring you from the country is, "The price of liberty must be eternal vigilance." [Applause.] Here the speaker referred, in gratified terms, to the support received from great men abroad when republican institutions were threatened here during the war. They had the sympathy of such men as JOHN BRIGHT and GARIBALDI. Every steamer that left this country during the war was greeted with earnest longings and earnest eyes by the people of Ireland, of Germany, and of Hungary, who felt that this country being lost, another blow was given to liberty. Is not this the same contest in a more insidious form? Is not the same blow at the right of the popular expression of the people's will? If this be so, then let me ask you to recollect how criminal you have been in time gone past in paying no attention to the first duty of citizens of a republican form of government. Here the speaker alluded to the fact that WILLIAM B. ASTOR and JOHN JACOB ASTOR raised no arm and no voice in this fight. Their children in time to come would hardly be able to spell their names in the same way as their fathers. Pennsylvania and Ohio had spoken well; New-York should follow. Here the speaker referred at length to the wavering course pursued by the *World* in its useless adulation of TWEED, whom it helped to govern the Legislature. He alluded to the fact that at the last year's Convention the Tammany delegates made their presence felt in every station along the Erie Road, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN lost his watch. [Laughter and applause.] He told a story of two soldiers, one of whom said he could not understand the miracle of the loaves and fishes. The other replied, you see there were 5,000 loaves and two fishes. That was divided among the twelve apostles, and the wonder was they didn't burst. [Laughter.] It was also a miracle the *World* didn't burst. [Applause.] Five gentlemen from Buffalo told him they would vote the straight Republican ticket, owing to the conduct of the Tammanyites at Rochester. Here the speaker reviewed at length the action of the Rochester Convention, criticised the conduct of the Albany *Argus* for its censure of Republican acts, adding, we will try the *Argus*, your men and ours, and put them in the same cell in State Prison. Only one Winans was found last year. [Applause.] He drew a contrast between the Democratic rulers of this State and GRANT'S Administration, saying "no defaulter can live under the latter."

In conclusion, he asked all parties, whether Republicans or Democrats, to combine to destroy corruption, no matter in what party.

At the conclusion of Gen. SHARPE'S brilliant address, which bristled with points, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the Glee Club sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus. The meeting was then dismissed, giving three cheers for the ticket. The meeting was entire success, and the audience remained to the close deeply interested in the proceedings.

THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

Nineteenth Day—Deviations From the Standard Prayer-Book—Restoration of Ministers—Ritualism.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—In the Episcopal Convention, the report of the Committee on Canons, approving the declaration of the powers of the federate council of the five dioceses in the State of New-York, was taken up and adopted, Dr. HAIGHT stating that the report did not approve of the provision or declaration of power to establish an appellate Court.

The Committee on Prayer-book reported that they had discovered one edition of the Prayer-book, with deviations from the standard edition, which edition is printed under copyright. The Committee name the deviations from the standard edition and recommend the passage of a resolution that the introduction of any notation, punctuation or other deviation from the standard Prayer-book is unlawful. The resolution lays over under the rules. The "Albany edition" is referred to in the above report.

The Committee on Canons, on the subject of the restoration of the deposed ministers, submitted a report, and recommended the adoption of the following new canon of restoration to the ministry:

If any minister of this Church, having renounced the ministry, or having been deposed under the provisions of canon 5, title 2, or having been deposed on presentment and trial for any canonical offense, and having submitted to such deposition, shall desire restoration to the ministry of this Church, he may address a memorial to the Bishop of the Church of the diocese in which he resides, expressing his desire and promising conformity to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this Church, whereupon the Bishop to whom such memorial shall be addressed, together with two Bishops to be selected by him by lot for that purpose from the six nearest Bishops, and by and with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of his diocese, shall fully investigate all facts connected with the case of the memorialist, and the Bishop shall have power, with the approbation of one or both the Bishops assisting him in the case, and with the advice and consent of the aforementioned Standing Committee, to restore the memorialist to the ministry of this church, if he and they are satisfied that such restoration will be for the glory of God and the edifying of the Church.

SECTION 2. If any minister of this Church, having abandoned the communion of the Church and having been deposed from the ministry for any cause except crime or immorality, under the provisions of any canon, shall desire restoration, he may address a memorial to the Bishop of the Church in the diocese wherein he resides, in which memorial he shall express such his desire, accompanied by a statement that he has abandoned the ministry or communion of any other Church or society to which he may have attached himself, from an honest conviction of the errors in doctrine or discipline of such Church or society; and also all doctrine, discipline and worship inconsistent with those of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; and that for the space of three years immediately preceding his memorial he has been living in lay communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, to whose ministry he now asks restoration. Whereupon the Bishop to whom such memorial shall be addressed may proceed in the manner provided in the first section of this canon, and, under the conditions and with the advice and consent therein required, may restore the memorialist to the ministry.

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the second proviso in section 2, canon 6 of title 2, be and the same hereby is repealed.

The report was laid over.

The following canon, reported by the Committee on Canons, was taken up and passed:

Canon 4. Of differences between ministers and their congregations, and of the dissolution of the Pastoral Convention.

1. In case of a controversy between any rector or assistant minister of any church or parish, and the vestry or congregation of such church or parish which cannot be settled by themselves, the parties or either of them may make application to the Bishop of the Diocese, who shall thereupon notify each of the contesting parties to furnish him with the names of three presbyters of the diocese. The Bishop shall add to them the names of three other presbyters, and the whole number shall then be reduced to five by striking off the names alternately by each of the contesting parties. Should either party refuse or neglect to name three presbyters or to strike from the list as aforesaid, the Bishop shall act for the party so refusing or neglecting; and in all the proceedings aforesaid the vestry or congregation, as the case may be, shall be represented by some layman of their number duly selected by them for the purpose.

2. The Bishop and the five presbyters thus designated shall constitute a Board of Reference to consider such controversy, and if, after hearing such allegations and proofs as the parties may submit, the Bishop and a majority of the presbyters shall be of opinion that there is no hope of a favorable termination of such controversy, and that a dissolution of the connection between such rector and assistant minister and his parish or congregation is necessary to restore the peace of the church and promote its prosperity, the Bishop and such presbyters shall recommend to such minister to relinquish his connection with such church or parish on such conditions as may appear to them proper and reasonable.

3. If any rector or assistant minister shall refuse to comply with the recommendations of the Bishop and presbyters, the Bishop shall proceed according to the canons of this Church to suspend him from the exercise of any ministerial functions within the diocese until he shall retract his refusal, or if the vestry or congregation shall refuse to comply with any such recommendation, they shall not be allowed any representation in the diocesan convention until they shall have retracted their refusal.

4. When there is no Bishop the President of the Standing Commitee of the diocese shall perform all the duties herein allotted to the Bishop, provided that he shall not exercise any power under the preceding third section, without the aid and consent of some Bishop of the Church.

5. The preceding sections of this canon shall not be obligatory upon any diocese which has made or shall hereafter make provision by canon upon this subject.

Six and seven are the already existing canon on dissolution.

8. This canon shall not be obligatory in those dioceses with whose canons, laws, or charters it may interfere.

A message was received from the House of Bishops nominating Rev. WILLIAM HOBART HART, of Philadelphia, as Missionary Bishop at Cape Palmas, Africa, which was made the special order, with closed doors, for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The order of the day—rituals—was taken up at 12 o'clock and debated until 4 o'clock, Rev. Drs. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn; SPAULDING, of Wisconsin; LEEDS, of Maryland; HOWE, of Pennsylvania; Rev. WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, of Massachusetts, and Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, of New-York, taking part in the debate.

Adjurned until 7 P. M.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Truth Concerning the Treaty Between England and Denmark—Difficulty in the Bohemian Diet—Strike at Cologne.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The *Courrier Diplomatique* publishes a communication, which it says comes from a diplomatic personage of high rank, making important revelations in regard to the negotiations which preceded the war between Denmark and the allied Powers, Prussia and Austria. The statement is in substance as follows:

In 1864, Earl RUSSELL, then British Minister of Foreign Affairs, made overtures through Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador at Paris, to M. ROUHER, proposing an alliance offensive and defensive with France to help Denmark in case Prussia and Austria should declare war against her. England was to co-operate with France by sea and land, and was willing to promise France in return for her assistance the rectification of her frontiers on the Rhine, by the annexation of a portion of the Rhenish Provinces. M. ROUHER asked time for the consideration of these proposals, but in three days from the time they were laid before M. ROUHER, the Emperor NAPOLEON accepted them. Lord COWLEY immediately communicated the fact of the Emperor's acceptance to his Government, whereupon Earl RUSSELL replied that it was too late, as Her Majesty's Government had decided not to interfere in the case of Denmark. This closed the negotiations, and no attempt was made to reopen the subject.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is still undecided as to the course to be pursued in relation to the demand of the Bohemian Diet. All idea of accepting the compromise proposed by Count ANDRASSY has been abandoned, as both the Hohenwarth Ministry and the Czech leaders object to its terms. It is now said that in case Bohemia sends no deputies to the Reichsrath, Count HOHENWARTH will resign office as President of the Council of the Empire.

COLOGNE, Oct. 25.—A general strike has occurred among the railway employes in this city and vicinity. Over a thousand persons have joined in the demand for higher wages, and have stopped work.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Miss RYE takes out 145 children, for homes in America, on the steam-ship *Nestorian*, which sails from Liverpool to-morrow for Quebec.

A dispatch from Ajaccio reports a stormy session today of the Council-General of the Island of Corsica. Prince NAPOLEON was not present, but his partisans, who proved to be in a minority, joined in a protest against the elections which they claim were not conducted in a manner to allow a free expression of the wishes of the people

THE GRAND DUKE'S VISIT.

The Gala Day in Expectancy—Probable Causes of the Prince's Delay—His Visit Across the Continent—Changes in the Military Escort and the Guard of Honor.

The inclemency of the weather, yesterday, did not seem to abate the interest taken in the momentarily-expected arrival of the Grand Duke ALEXIS and the Russian visitors. At the rooms of the Executive Committee for the reception of the Imperial visitor, everything was in readiness, and the indefatigable Secretary was busy in completing his preparations, an undertaking that has seemed to require almost interminable work. As the day progressed, the storm seemed to increase until finally all hope of the arrival of the fleet that day was abandoned. The telegraph line to Sandy Hook, soon after noon, ceased to work, and reports from the Lower Bay stated that a heavy gale of wind was blowing, and that the United States Naval Squadron of reception had been forced to come inside and anchor. It is the object of the Reception Committee to make the welcome tendered the Grand Duke as enthusiastic and as general as possible, and to this end they have published the following request:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE RECEPTION OF H. I. H. GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, No. 247 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1871.

It is especially to be desired that upon the occasion of the landing of His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, in America, that the demonstrations of welcome be as general and imposing as possible. It is, therefore, respectfully requested that the flags of all buildings along the route of the procession be displayed, and that the fronts of the houses be draped with bunting. The commanders of vessels in the harbor are cordially invited to lend their aid to render the effect more brilliant by a general dressing of their ships with signals. It is, however, hoped that the whole City will present a gala appearance, and the invitation to decoration is extended to all. It is announced that the Grand Stand at Union-square is for the exclusive use of the gentlemen of the Executive and Reception Committees, invited guests and their ladies, and members of the Press having tickets. Tickets for the *Mary Powell* are for the Bay reception, the Grand Stand and the excursion to West Point, when the Grand Duke returns from Washington. Gentlemen are consequently requested to retain them.

By order of the Executive Committee,
JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

The Russian fleet were to have left Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, on the 26th of September and intended to make the passage in thirty days, by sail if possible, but by steam if necessary. It is, therefore, not actually due until today. Old and experienced pilots suppose that the fog and heavy weather has kept the vessels off the coast, as men-of-war are proverbially careful, and generally keep off shore in heavy weather. Then, again, they have been leisurely jogging along, overhauling and cleaning ship, and putting the vessels in holiday trim to enter port. It is probable, then, that if the Russian frigates do not sight Sandy Hook some time during today, they will certainly do so before the next twenty-four hours elapse. The steam-frigate *Svetland* will remain here until the Spring, as it would be impossible for her to get through the ice in the Baltic during the Winter, which is fast approaching. The *Svetland* is the flag-ship, upon which the Grand Duke is serving as a Lieutenant and first officer of the watch. The corvettes *Bogatire* and *Abreck* will remain in New-York harbor about one month, when they will make the passage around Cape Horn to the Asiatic Station. It is stated on good authority that Prince ALEXIS will sojourn in America until the Spring, and return to Russia with Vice-Admiral POISSETT, who is his guardian and flag officer of the fleet.

It is announced that by the order of the Grand Cyclops of the Egyptian Monks, the heads of different monasteries of this and other States will assemble to receive their brother the Grand Duke ALEXIS, who is a member of the Russian branch of the order. A special steamer has been chartered for their accommodation. The Monks will tender the Grand Duke a banquet.

The Imperial excursionist is expected to go West about the 1st of December. His party will be a very large one, and will consist of Aide-de-Camp General and Vice-Admiral POISSETT; High Councillor of State VESSILLY; Actual Councillor of State MACLINE, Professor of the English language to the Imperial family; Count OLSENFLIEFF, Lieutenant of the Horse Artillery of the Guards and Aide-de-Camp to the heir to the throne; Count SCHONVALOFF, Cornet of Hussars of the guard and personal attendant on his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke VLADIMIR ALEXANDROVITCH, besides a number of young gentlemen of high birth but less distinguished. One of Col. JAMES FISK, Jr.'s, employes yesterday positively asserted that Col. FISK had been appointed Quartermaster and General Transportation Superintendent to the Grand Ducal Party on their trip across the continent. There has been some changes made in the escort which will be given the Grand Duke to his quarters at the Clarendon. The military will comprise the First and Second Divisions National Guard State of New-York, and the New-Jersey Brigade, from Newark, under command of Gen. PLUMME. Gen. SHALER will command his own Division and act as Commander-in-Chief, while Gen. WOODFORD commands the Second Division. Brig.-Gen. WARD will have command of the guard of honor, which will consist of the Seventh Regiment on the right, in column of companies, immediately in front of the Grand Duke's carriages; the Eleventh Regiment on the right flank in columns of fours; the Twenty-second Regiment on the left flank in columns of fours, and the Twelfth Regiment in rear in columns of companies. The left of the line will rest upon the Battery, the right on Canal-street. The line will form south of Battery-place and on the east side of Broadway. If the Prince only arrives at an opportune time, the military display will be one of the finest this City has ever seen. It will certainly be a general holiday, and it is understood that already the Stock Board have decided to adjourn.

Aid for the West—Additional Subscriptions.

Contributions in aid of the sufferers in the West are now coming in slowly. The Chamber of Commerce have forwarded $10,000 to Detroit, Mich., and $15,000 to Madison, Wis., for relief of the sufferers by the recent fires. The following additional subscriptions have been received:

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Children of Fourth Ward Industrial School..	$5 00
Witherbees, Sherman & Co. (for Michigan).	250 00
Dr. S. J. Tobias (for Michigan and Wisconsin)	50 00
Employes of D. C. Newell & Sons...........	68 10
Baptist Church, Freehold, N. J. (Michigan and Wisconsin)..	15 00
Five citizens of Orient, Suffolk County, N. Y.	50 00
Workmen of C. & R. Pallon (for Michigan).	108 00
Employes of the Gilsey House............	51 75
Thos. Morrell (for Michigan and Wisconsin)	25 00
Employes of Geo. J. Clan Ranald, No. 35 West Fourth-street (for Wisconsin)......	113 00
C. S. W.	10 00
Dr. Samuel Nicholson, of London.........	100 00
John P. Thomasson, Bolton, Lincolnshire, England, through Brown Bros. & Co., $250 gold	279 37
Employes of Winter & Ball (for Michigan and Wisconsin)	50 00
Mansion House, Chicago Relief Committee, through the Lord Mayor of London and Drexel, Morgan & Co.	43,815 15
Total	$44,990 37
Previously reported	806,444 69
Grand total by Chamber of Commerce	$851,435 06

The bank clerks of New-York and vicinity have contributed $3,106 25, to be applied principally in relieving bank clerks in Chicago who are out of employment.

The children in the public schools of Brooklyn have contributed $8,000 for the Chicago sufferers.

Sale of Scranton Coal—Reduction in Prices.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold by auction yesterday. There was a large attendance, and although the bidding was spirited the prices realized were much below those obtained the previous month. The following is a comparative statement for the months of September and October:

	Tons.	October.	September.
Lump	11,000	$4 00 @$3 50	$4 15 @$4 27½
Steam-boat	12,000	3 65 @ 3 80	4 47½ @ 4 50
Grate	20,000	4 35 @ 4 25	5 10 @ 5 30
Egg	15,000	4 50 @ 4 35	5 25 @ 5 47½
Stove	27,000	5 50 @ 4 35	6 00 @ 8 15
Chestnut	15,000	3 87½ @ 3 60	4 62½ @ 4 70
Total	100,000		

Billiards.

Tuesday evening a billiard exhibition took place at Mr. CHRIS. O'CONNOR's private rooms, in Union-square, the door-money being given to Messrs. RHINES and GARNIER, sufferers by the Chicago fire. About 100 persons were present. The first game was between Mr. D. RHINES and Mr. A. GARNIER, and was won by RHINES by 108 points. In the second, Messrs. CYRILLE DION and D. RHINES were matched against JOSEPH DION and A. GARNIER. Both CYRILLE DION and GARNIER were peculiarly unfortunate at the commencement of the game, missing some of the easiest shots. Both, however, subsequently redeemed themselves, GARNIER making a run of 219, and showing some skillful play, while CYRILLE DION ran up a score of 126. JOSEPH DION's highest score was 102 and D. RHINES' 99. The game was the ordinary American game of 750 points, and was won by CYRILLE DION and D. RHINES. Subsequently some good play was shown between MORRIS DALY, JOSEPH DION and others, the whole winding up with an exhibition game.

The Stokes-Fisk Controversy.

In the case of STOKES against FISK, Jr., a motion was to have been made in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge INGRAHAM, yesterday, in reference to setting aside the award made in favor of plaintiff.

Mr. WALLIS, of MARSH & WALLIS, who appeared for STOKES, stated, when the case was called, that owing to another suit now pending in a Brooklyn Court, which involved all the questions to be discussed in this motion, they had consented to withdraw the motion in this Court.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

The Livonia Sails Over the Course Alone and Mr. Ashbury Claims the Cup—Fatal Accident on the Dauntless—A Seaman Drowned—Another Race To-Day.

The racing for the Queen's Cup is now all over, as yesterday Commodore ASHBURY went in the *Livonia* to within a couple of miles of the light-ship, and finding the Committee had sent no boat to race with him, came back and claimed the race. Commodore ASHBURY leaves for England on the 1st of November, and has sent an official demand for the Queen's Cup, which, of course, will be refused, and then he will go back to England and call together a Yachting Congress, before whom he will lay his claim. His whole argument is based upon his claim for race No. 2, on the grounds that the *Columbia* turned the stake-boat the wrong way, as he states that unless specified instructions are given to the contrary, every stake-boat should be left on the starboard hand.

The second match between the *Dauntless* and *Livonia* was to have been sailed yesterday, and about 9 A. M. the *Virginia Seymour* took hold of the *Dauntless*, and the *Leon* performed the same friendly office for the *Livonia*, but when the yachts got off Sandy Hook it was blowing, and there was a pretty heavy sea on the bar. The *Livonia* had been preparing for rough weather, and after housing both topmasts, had reefed her jibboom. She also took a reef in her mainsail. The *Dauntless* housed her foretopmast and took a reef in her mainsail. About noon it was blowing nearly a gale from the north-east, and there was a nasty sea running. The *Livonia* parted her hawser shortly afterward, and then kept going ahead under reefed mainsail and fore-staysail. About 12¼, a melancholy accident occurred on the *Dauntless*, which had now cast off her tow-line, which threw a gloom over the entire day's proceedings. A number of men were out on the jibboom stowing the flying jib, when a sea struck her forward and washed two of the men off. One was never seen again, and the other was picked up by GUSTAVE LUBSKI in the dingy, and brought on board. The drowned man, LUCAS MURRAY, is a native of St. John's, and one of the crew of the *Columbia*. GUSTAVE LANSEN, the rescued man, belongs to the crew of the *Dauntless*. LUBSKI, the man who went in the dingy and saved LANSEN's life, is a very fine fellow, and an excellent seaman. This LUBSKI was the former boatswain of the *Dauntless*, and was the man who got into the dingy in mid-ocean and endeavored to save the lives of the two men who were lost from the *Dauntless* during her famous ocean race with the *Cambria*. The drowned man was never seen to rise again; and although Commodore BENNETT, Capt. LYONS and the crew kept a vigilant look out, they could discover no trace of his body.

It was now blowing nearly a gale, and the *Virginia Seymour* started right home, and was followed in a few minutes later by the *Leon*. Left without a stake-boat, there was no means of carrying out the race, and so the *Livonia* started her sheets and turned her bow homeward. The *Dauntless*, after making a stretch on the port-tack as far as the light-ship, in order to try her merits in a sea way, also went about and followed the *Livonia*. The *Dauntless* proved herself to be a magnificent craft, and would probably have given the *Livonia* a great deal worse beating than she got on Tuesday if they had been able to procure a stake-boat to turn. The yachts arrived off Quarantine about 4 P. M. The race between the *Dauntless* and *Dreadnaught* will be sailed today, twenty miles to windward and return, starting from Sandy Hook Light-ship. The tug *Leon* will leave the foot of Desbrosses-street at 8 A. M. this morning.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The Twenty-Second Anniversary—What the Union has Done.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the American Bible Union was commenced yesterday morning at the Baptists' Mariners' Church, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE presiding. The Treasurer read the annual report which set forth that the receipts for the year amounted to $53,684 45, while the expenditure was $56,018 92, thus showing a deficit of $2,334 47. The question of appointing agents for the sale or distribution of works was then earnestly discussed by several members of the society. One gentleman said he was his own agent for the Union, and found that his congregation gave more money and took more interest in the success of the society than if agents had been appointed. Another delegate, however, stated that agents were necessary in some parts of the country, but care ought to be taken in appointing the right men to such positions. The sum of $8,000 has been paid to agents, but ought not to be looked to as an unreasonable outlay, for they do a great deal of good.

The Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Rome, requesting that a supply of Italian bibles be sent over at once. The shelves and vaults of the store No. 32 Great Jones-street had been thoroughly searched, and only one copy could be found. He had also received a letter from Mexico, requesting a million copies of the Spanish edition.

Rev. MILES STANDISH stated that he had not been connected with the Union in New-York, but in the West. In Chicago he had met a large number of Bible Union men, but eighty per cent. of them have a misconception of the real intentions of the Union, and something ought to be done to have these men know the exact meaning of the Union. Pastors should give more attention to the subject.

Rev. Dr. HENRY VOGELL stated that he had held a position under the Government in North Carolina; there are a number of men, women and children in that State just beginning to read. If the new Bible version was circulated among them, it would do a great deal of good. If the new Bible is introduced, it would always be their book. He had 20,000 children in schools in different parts of the State, and during the time he was there 4,000 learned to read.

The Secretary here mentioned that means were being taken to place the Bible in the hands of the negroes.

Mr. BLOSS, the Treasurer, then stated that the debt on their building has been reduced during the past year.

The President suggested that a Committee on Freedmen be appointed, and that Bibles be sent to those who are in need. The suggestion was unanimously agreed to, and Messrs. VOGELL, REED and HARRIS were appointed as the Committee. The meeting then took a short recess.

On reassembling the report of the Secretary was read. It gives the following facts: On the 10th of June last the Bible Union completed the twenty-first year of its existence. During this period it has aided in the circulation of the Scriptures in China, Siam, Burmah, India and other heathen lands; and in Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, Spain, and other European countries; in Australia, Africa, and the Isles of the Sea. It has also directly circulated them in large numbers in Central America, Mexico, the United States, and the British Possessions in America. The gross number of copies thus circulated now reaches nearly a million.

The number of tracts and pamphlets issued directly upon the subject of Bible revision exceeds two millions.

The revised Book of Proverbs is just completed, and is passing through the press in several different forms. The quarto, with notes for the English reader, is stereotyped and nearly ready for circulation. This important work has no competitor in the market. Since the last anniversary, a new and most interesting field of labor has been opened by the society. It is the translation of the New Testament into the Talinza tongue, the speech of the Teloozoos.

The meeting was afterward addressed by Rev. CEPHAS BENNETT, missionary to Burmah.

The President next addressed the meeting. He reviewed the course of the society from its commencement down to the present, paying a fitting tribute to the memory of some of its former members.

In the evening Rev. L. HAYDEN, of Philadelphia, and W. P. DAVIS, of New-York, delivered eloquent addresses.

To-morrow, at 10½ and at 2 o'clock, there will be similar meetings and numerous speakers will address the association.

In the evening Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., will deliver a discourse upon "Verbal Inspiration of the Scriptures."

The Breed Forgery—Scene in the Tombs Police Court—The Prisoner Attempts to Swallow the Evidence of His Guilt.

The industrious forger, ARTHUR X. BREED, an account of whose recent exploits appeared in the TIMES, was arraigned yesterday afternoon at the Tombs Police Court before Justice HOGAN, and a complaint was made against him by DAVID F. MERRITT on behalf of the firm of E. D. MORGAN & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place, charging him with forgery in connection with the check for $5,000 on the Stuyvesant Bank, all the facts of which were published in the TIMES of yesterday. After the complaint was perfected, the formal examination of the prisoner was taken, in which he stated that his name is ARTHUR X. BREED, that he is a resident of New-York, thirty-two years of age, and in answer to the charge he said that he was not guilty.

At this point Mr. HOGAN, the Clerk of the Court, who had taken the complaint and examination, stepped into the adjoining room to get a commitment, leaving the complaint, and the check on which the charge was founded, on the the table near which the prisoner was seated. At this moment Detective ELDER, who sat beside the prisoner, was called aside by a gentleman for a moment, and in that moment BREED, quietly reaching out his hand, picked up the check, thrust it into his mouth, and began chewing. Mr. THEODORE HUMBERT, paying teller of the Stuyvesant Bank, who sat opposite BREED, noticed his act and exclaimed: "That man is swallowing the check." In an instant the hands of Detectives ELDER, MCDOUGAL and NIVENS were upon the throat of BREED, and put it out of his power to swallow anything for the moment. BREED, however, was desperate in his purpose, and it was not until he had been thrown to the floor and the breath almost choked out of him that he opened his mouth and Detective ELDER extracted the check. After being unrolled, the check was found to be still perfect, so that the purpose of the prisoner to destroy the evidence against him was entirely defeated. As soon as this dramatic scene was over, Justice HOGAN committed him to the Tombs without bail, and directed Detective ELDER to take the papers and witnesses at once before the Grand Jury.

ROSENZWEIG'S TRIAL.

The Alleged Murderer of Miss Bowlsby—His Appearance in Court—The Trial Commenced.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, JACOB ROSENZWEIG, alias "Dr." Ascher, was indicted for manslaughter in producing the death of ALICE AUGUSTA BOWLSBY by medical malpractice. Long ere the hour for the commencement of the proceedings, the Court-room and the different avenues leading to it, presented an unusually bustling appearance, and it was with considerable difficulty a passage could be effected through the immense crowd collected there by the announcement of the trial of ROSENZWEIG. Notwithstanding the period which has elapsed since the perpetration of the terrible tragedy, public attention has never been diverted from this extraordinary case, and the interest which it first created was hardly greater than that exhibited in yesterday's proceedings. The facts of this extraordinary case being so fresh in the minds of the public, it is unnecessary to detail them fully here; the finding of the body in the trunk at the Hudson River Railroad depot on the 26th August last, the search for the truckman, the subsequent developments at Bellevue Hospital, the finding of a handkerchief at ROZENZWEIG's house bearing the initials of Miss BOWLSBY, and the suicide of WALTER CONKLIN, her alleged seducer, comprise an outline of the case sufficient to recall the facts to memory.

At 11 o'clock Recorder HACKETT took his seat on the Bench, and immediately afterward Judge BEDFORD, who has taken a strongly-defined stand against this offense, as expressed in his judicial decisions, entered Court and took a seat beside the Recorder. District-Attorney GARVIN, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, were in attendance. The prisoner looked considerably paler and more anxious than when formally examined before the Coroner's Jury. His eye wandered restlessly over the Bench, the Bar and the general audience; his lips twitched nervously, and his whole appearance was indicative of a troubled feeling within. He curiously inquired for his counsel, Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE, and when he ascertained that he was unwell, and that in yesterday's investigations he was to be represented by Mr. HUMMEL, his features expressed some astonishment. The mother and sister of Miss BOWLSBY, arrayed in mourning, were conducted into Court and occupied positions at the left and in full view of the prisoner. Quietly and intently they watched every incident in the proceedings, and noted the effect on the prisoner. ROZENZWEIG's features on their entry assumed even a paler hue, and having cast one hurried glance at them, for the remainder of the day he studiously avoided their gaze.

Mr. ABE HUMMEL, on the part of the prisoner, made application for a postponement of the trial for a few days, on the ground of the illness of Mr. HOWE, the senior counsel in the case.

The District-Attorney opposed the motion, and the Recorder refused the application.

The case was then proceeded with and the names of the jurors called over. Numbers were challenged peremptorily, others were directed to stand aside, but finally the following jury was sworn: Maurice Mamlock, No. 538 Eighth-avenue; William Paine, No. 24 West Eighth-street; Thomas McPherson, No. 529 Third-avenue; John Duherst, No. 1,266 Broadway; Julius Rockwell Fay, No. 66 West Tenth-street; David Morse, No. 61 Catherine-street; Robert Greenthal, No. 759 Eighth-avenue; Samuel W. Albro, No. 210 Eighth-avenue; Charles A. Pingle, No. 125 West Seventeenth-streeth; Charles Bollwell, No. 691 Sixth-avenue; Philip D. Plunkett, No. 200 Second-avenue, and John L. Dean, Thirty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

On motion of Mr. HUMMEL the case was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Italian Bureau of Emigration.

The establishment of an Italian Bureau of Emigration in the United States is almost an accomplished fact. The plan of the Bureau embraces a central office in New-York, with branch offices in the principal cities of the Union and also in the large seaports in Italy. The agents in Italy will instruct emigrants as to whom to apply when they arrive in America, and when they land here, at any of the principal ports of entry, they will receive advice, and pecuniary aid, if necessary, will be offered to them, until they procure employment either in New-York or in other parts of the country. Co-operation is promised by some of the societies for encouraging emigration to thinly-settled parts of the United States, and it is expected that emigration from Italy will receive some impetus by the aid to be thus offered to emigration. The Bureau, though independent in action, will be under the protection of the Italian Union. A number of meetings to effect a perfect organization have been held recently at the Hotel Di Roma in Houston-street, near Mulberry, and at one of them, Mr. F. W. TINELLI was elected the President of the bureau.

The Stuyvesant Bank Failure.

A motion was made, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order to compel the receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank, O. H. P. ARCHER, to pay to FRANCIS B. SMITH $212, the amount of a check deposited with the bank after it had become insolvent. It appeared that the bank became insolvent at about 1 o'clock in the day, and the check was deposited a little before 3. The Court held this to have been a special deposit, and ordered that the money be paid by the receiver to the depositor.

DUDLEY FIELD, who appeared for the receiver, said he was not disposed to make any unnecessary opposition to the motion, but merely desired to have the decision of the Court as to the duty of the receiver in the matter.

JOHN S. SMITH, who appeared for the owner of the check, inquired if the Court would not allow costs of the motion.

Judge INGRAHAM—No, Sir; you ought to be satisfied to get your money.

National Insurance Convention—The Subject of Taxation Discussed.

At the meeting of the Insurance Convention, yesterday, the chief topic of discussion was the question of taxing insurance companies. Mr. CALDWELL thought the proposition to tax the gross premiums of companies radically wrong, neither could be see any justice in discriminating between fire and marine companies. He thought that any tax imposed should be assessed on the net profits of the business done within the State by the companies.

Mr. MILLER thought that taxation had a tendency to drive capital away from a State where it was needed. He was for postponing the question.

Mr. GAINES feared that if the Convention did not come to some definite conclusion on some of the main points brought before it, it would never hold another session.

Other speakers having addressed the Convention the meeting adjourned.

Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad.

The Commissioners appointed to appraise the value of the land proposed to be taken for the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, consisting of STEPHEN S. MARSHALL, JACKSON C. DYCKMAN and SAMUEL M. PURDY, yesterday presented their report, awarding damages amounting in the aggregate to about $30,000 as follows; William Watson, $600; Leonard Mapes, $200; Sackett estate, $2,750; Morris Baisley, $3,000; M. S. Arnoux, $2,750; Gilbert Robinson, $250; Baisley estate, $1,000; Appley estate, $400; Lorrillard Spencer, $75; Thomas Tone, $700; Jacob Stinard, $600; Rogers estate, $1,000; Mrs. Bartow, $1,500; Mrs. De Lancey, $225; Thomas Renolds, $6,500; Dr. Albert Smith, $3,500; Jacob Holweggs, $2,000; Carpenter estate, $1,200; Wm. Lawton, $1,500.

The damages awarded by the Commissioners are deemed considerably above the actual value of the land proposed to be taken, and Mr. BARNETT, counsel of the Railroad Company, contended that they should be called upon to pay the prices which could have been realized for the land prior to their operations in regard to the construction of the road, and not what can be obtained for it today, inasmuch as they themselves have given to the land its enhanced value. The Commissioners, however, deemed it to be their duty to appraise the land required for the road at its present value regardless of the manner in which it had been brought about.

Although the amount of damages allowed by the Commissioners in the above-mentioned cases considerably exceed the estimates of the railroad Company, the total amount required for right of way, including the land obtained by private treaty, comes within the estimate made, the contract for the construction of the road will be given out as soon as the report of the Commissioners shall have been confirmed by Judge BARNARD at the November Term of the Supreme Court.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

City Superintendent's Report on the Evening Schools.

The Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair.

The following communication was received from City Superintendent KIDDLE:

To the Honorable the Board of Public Instruction:

I respectfully report that since the opening of the evening schools all of said schools have been visited and inspected, either by myself or the Assistant Superintendents, and their discipline, mode of organization, &c., inquired into. The number of pupils on register at the date of visit was 10,939 males, and 5,165 females. There were in attendance at the first session, on the 2d inst., 7,023 males, and 3,664 females, making a total of 10,687 pupils. In addition to this, there were on register in the three colored evening schools, 214 pupils, with an attendance of 96. The whole number of classes formed in these various schools was 304, with, inclusive of principals, 343 teachers. These classes are generally either of a primary grade or of one of the lower grades of the grammar schools. The school recently opened for the first time in Carmansville appears to have made a successful commencement, 113 pupils being in attendance on the first night, and 230 having been registered. Very great care has been exercised by the Principals of these schools in their organization. The applicants for admission have been rigidly scrutinized, and, as far as it was possible, all have been excluded who did not present satisfactory evidence of respectability and a desire to benefit themselves by the instruction offered. In consequence of this, the order and discipline of these schools are much more satisfactory than was the case last year, and the promise of efficient work on the part of the teachers greatly increased. From the returns made to me by the Principals of the grammar and primary schools, it appears that the number of pupils on register on the 30th ult. was 98,391, and the average attendance for the preceding month, 84,132, which is slightly in excess of the attendance for the corresponding period last year. The number of days of absence by teachers during the month of September was 1,059, which is six days in excess of that reported in September, 1870. Most of the absence is for periods of less than five days, and therefore does not, under the by-laws, require to be excused by the Board. The whole number of teachers whose absence severally amount to upward of five days, was thirty-nine, and the whole amount of such absence, only 236 days. This is a fact which seems to require the careful consideration of the Board. Since the 1st inst., visits have been made to most of the corporate schools, as required by law, viz., to the schools of the Children's Aid Society, twenty in number; the schools of the Female Guardian Society, twelve in number; the schools of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the New-York Orphan Asylum, the Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, the New-York Juvenile Asylum and House of Reception, the Colored Orphan Asylum, the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, the Ladies' Home Mission, the Five Points House of Industry, and the Nursery and Childs' Hospital, making in all forty-four schools, containing on their registers 8,240 pupils, with an attendance at the time of visitation of 6,180 pupils. In most respects these various schools appeared to be well organized and conducted.

The Board then adjourned.

Address by School Commissioner Van Vorst.

The following remarks were recently made by Commissioner HOOPER C. VAN VORST, on the occasion of a reception given by Grammar School No. 1, in Vandewater-street;

"We are all learners as well as teachers. Not only the youngest of these pupils on the seats before me, but the Principal on this platform and the teachers by whom she is surrounded, are all learners from, as well as the instructors of, others. I was in the library of the Law Institute of the City of New-York, a few mornings since, and I found seated at one of the tables CHARLES O'CONOR, who you must know is the acknowledged leader of the lawyers of this City, and probably the most learned of the many advocates and counselors of this State. He is now advanced in years, and in the fullness of his fame. He was engaged in an examination of the thoughts and opinions of others as they are preserved in the books of the Institute. He was there as a student only. And, at the same time, he addressed to me from the treasures of his richly-stored mind many a precious truth, drawn from his researches in profound legal science, which it will be long before I can entirely forget. Advancement in knowledge has the effect to make the student truly humble. In contemplating the immensity of what is yet unknown, one is held in awe, and is willing to take a low seat, even at the very feet of a true teacher. Should you accompany your teacher or the Principal of this school to their homes after the close of the weary hours of this day, you would find them during the recess engaged in study, and in a preparation of themselves for the duties of the morrow by reading, examination and meditation upon the thoughts of others, and in this way furnishing themselves with fresh supplies of knowledge with which you are to be further instructed. No mind will become strong or well furnished which relies entirely upon itself or its own inner resources for development and growth. It must be enriched with what it receives from the thoughts and experience of others, derived from books, personal intercourse, or instruction. A field constantly cultivated, but never improved by the application of foreign fertilizing substances, becomes in the end exhausted, and wholly unproductive. The Mississippi, called the 'King of Floods,' is constantly augmented by innumerable rivers and tributary streams; and, after enriching with its waters the immense territory through which it flows, finally wholly gives itself to the great Gulf to which it ever tends, and which is itself finally lost in the ocean, which is the greatest receiver and dispenser of all. And you, too, my young friends, who are being daily taught here as scholars, are yourselves in turn teaching and influencing others. You teach in these rooms, in the streets among your companions—indeed, everywhere, in the words you speak, in the letters you write, in the acts you perform, in your manner and deportment. As the great Mississippi, whatever you receive, in some form you dispense again. No one can live entirely within himself or for himself. Life with each of you is filled with responsibilities, and you should be careful that whatever you teach to others in any form is pure and useful. And as you would not teach evil things, so you should even avoid all instructors and ministers of evil. These will come to you in bad companionship; they will address you in pernicious books, papers and pictures. They will present themselves to you on all sides and in various forms. Remember that the mind, as the body, grows on what it appropriates to itself. Good, substantial food furnishes healthful blood and builds up a strong body, while that which is unwholesome sickens and enfeebles the entire system. Good books and proper companionship will supply your minds with pure thoughts and proper knowledge, and will fit you to become useful to others."

The College of the City of New-York.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from various citizens, asking that more attention be paid to the teaching of the Spanish language in the College. The communication was referred. A requisition was made on the Controller for $125,000 for the support of the College during 1872.

The Pension Office Returns.

The Pension Office has compiled the annexed list of the number of soldiers serving in the wars in which the nation has been engaged since the year 1775: War of the Revolution, 275,000; war of 1812, 527,637; Seminole war of 1817, 5,911; Black Hawk war of 1822, 5,031; Floridian war of 1836 to 1842, 29,953; Creek disturbances of 1836 to 1842, 12,483; South-western disturbances of 1836, 2,803; Cherokee country disturbances of 1836, 3,986; New-York frontier disturbances, 1,838; Canadian rebellion, 1,128; Mexican war of 1846, 73,260; and war of the Rebellion, 2,688,523. This makes the total number of our nation's defenders from 1775 to 1861 to be 3,667,558.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday. A permit was given to remove the bodies now buried in the Moravian Cemetery in Orchard-street, as the ground has been sold. There have been no interments there for the past twenty years. Contagious diseases seem to have decreased during the past week. Fever of all kinds from 54 to 48, and small-pox from 13 to 9. The number of deaths during the past week was 441, being a decrease of 45 from the previous week. Eight died from small-pox, 8 from scarlatina, 6 from typhoid fever, 10 from diphtheria and croup, 16 from whooping-cough, 53 from diarrheal diseases, and 65 from phthisis.

Treatment by the Press of Corrupt Public Men—A Western View of the Subject.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) State Gazette, Oct. 7.

The Press, as the newspapers are fond of saying, is the greatest power in the land, and yet it is the most timid. Collectively it generates and shapes opinion which may and does revolutionize our form of government. But the individual newspaper is generally a coward or a time-server. Aware of a prejudice in favor of honesty as prevailing in a community, if for no higher purpose than self-protection, it prates of integrity, of honesty, and bewails the corruption of the times. But it is exceeding careful to deal in vague and slippery generalities. When it comes to a home application of general principles, it shrinks back and shirks a responsibility. Thus it is that rogues in office thrive, and thus it is that the thousand and one local papers throughout the land are powerless for effecting reforms, and worse than worthless to the community they have forced themselves upon. The Press is muzzled, silenced by its necessities, or in league with public depredators. And this comes about naturally. It depends for business and life greatly upon those very corrupt men or corporations it should denounce and destroy, and when it strikes at them it deliberately cuts away the foundations of its support.

But if a newspaper is bold enough and wealthy enough to maintain itself in its struggle with corruption till the end comes, it is certain of material rewards. Of this the NEW-YORK TIMES is the latest as it is the most shining example. Satisfied of the great corruption existing in the Municipal Government of New-York, it boldly entered the lists, alone and unaided, and by its supreme efforts brought a horde of robbers, backed and supported as they were by the wealth of a metropolis which they had at command, to the bar of Justice. It stands a monument of the power of the Press and its ability, when influenced by the right, to make odious the corruption of public men.

UNION TORPEDOES AGAIN.

Explosion of Sixteen Cases on a Dray in a New-Orleans Street—The Drayman Killed and Several Persons Injured.

As stated by telegraph, there was a terrific explosion of what are called Union torpedoes in New-Orleans on Thursday morning, Oct. 19. Particulars are thus given by the *Picayune* of the following date:

The immediate occasion of the accident was that dray No. 1,262, driven by one TIM CONNESS, having on sixteen cases of "Patent Celebrated Union Torpedoes," collided with the street car No. 138 at the corner of Old Levee and Madison streets, immediately in the rear of the French Market, when the whole sixteen cases exploded. The dray upon which the explosion took place is a complete wreck, fragments of it being scattered about for near fifty yards, and a few scraps of pasteboard, white pine splinters and saw-dust is all that is left to tell of its cargo. The driver, CONNESS, was instantly killed, every particle of his clothing save a portion of his undershirt having been literally torn from his person, and his right foot torn from his leg just below the knee and hurled through the air to near the centre of Jackson-square, where it fell, a matted mass of flesh and bone, through one of the Palma Christa trees that ornament this popular resort. Mr. CONNESS, in addition to having his leg blown so far off, had his skull fractured, one or two ribs broken, several bones broken in different parts of his body and every tooth knocked out. Another dray, No. 2,800, followed the first with a similar load, but fortunately the torpedoes with which it was loaded did not explode. The driver, however, one JACQUES COULOGNE, received a severe cut upon the head from flying missiles. The saloons at the head of Madison-street were severely damaged. The force of the concussion broke down plastering, shattered windows and glass doors, and broke bottles on the shelves by the score.

LATER PARTICULARS.

The invoice consisted of 300 cases, and there is no mark upon a single one of them to indicate the character of their contents. "McG," in a diamond, is, in fact, all the mark they bear, and all there is about them to distinguish them from any other part of the ship's cargo. Of the lot, sixteen cases have been blown up, sixteen other cases were on the dray No. 2,800, which escaped, 212 cases lay on the levee, and fifty-six cases, the remainder, are still in the ship's hold. An order has been issued by the Mayor forbidding the removal of a single case until arrangements can be made either to destroy the whole lot, or to remove it by water conveyance to some point where they can do no further harm. Three policemen have been stationed on the levee to enforce this order, and no further fear need be entertained for the present.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded:

TIMOTHY CONNESS, a native of Ireland, residing in Greenville, driver of dray No. 1,262, aged about thirty-five years, killed.

JACQUES COULOGNE, aged thirty years, a native of France, residing on Frenchman, between Josephine and Celestine streets, driver of dray No. 2,800, severely, perhaps mortally, wounded on the head and left side, left jaw broken and left ear gone. Sent to residence.

WILLIAM FOSTER, a colored laborer in the Street Commissioner's Department, slightly wounded and sent home.

HENRY MILLER, a tailor at No. 113 Old Levee-street, severely wounded in the right arm. Sent home.

Mr. MASQUERA, drayman, residing on Frenchmen, between Clara and Fara streets, painfully wounded in the right thigh; sent home.

Mrs. BESRENS, residing corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, slightly wounded in the head; sent home.

AUGUSTE MASSON, butcher at stall No. 143 French Market, slightly wounded in the right side; taken to No. 230 Chartres-street.

GEO. HENN, butcher at stall No. 141 French Market, slightly wounded in the back; sent home.

HENRY DETRAT, bar-tender corner of Madison and Old Levee streets, slightly wounded in the right arm and back while in the saloon.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

An investigation was begun by Coroner JACKSON on Friday. The testimony elicited is thus reported by the *Commercial Bulletin*, on that day, and shows that the shipment was made after the terrible explosion, with its attendant loss of life, in Beekman-street, in this City:

MORRIS MCGRAW stated that the 300 cases of torpedoes were shipped by KLUEBER & GOLDSCHMIDT, of Beekman-street, New-York; that he notified the agents of the vessel in this City that they must take charge of the torpedoes, as he had sent the bill of lading back to the shippers. He thought no more about it until Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT called, and was referred to Messrs. THORNDIKE, NORTON & Co. He saw GOLDSCHMIDT and CONNESS (the deceased drayman) conversing together before his store on the 16th of October, after which CONNESS told him that he had contracted to haul the torpedoes for GOLDSCHMIDT.

Mr. MCGRAW states that he was in New-York Sept. 1, and made an arrangement with KLUEBER, GOLDSCHMIDT & Co. for the torpedoes, but when he read of the torpedo explosion in New-York, he immediately notified the firm that he would not receive them. Mr. MCGRAW said that had he not heard of the New-York explosion he would have received these torpedoes. WALTER L. BELL, representing the house of THORNDIKE, NORTON & Co., corroborated all the statements of Mr. MCGRAW as to the shipment of the torpedoes, and the refusal of that gentleman to receive them.

L. A. COIRON, book-keeper of THORNDIKE, NORTON & Co., stated that the freight bill on the torpedoes was made out by him against Mr. McGRAW, but that it had never been presented for payment; said he gave an order to Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT for 150 cases, for which he received as freight, on account from the discharging clerk of the ship, $75; the order was directed to the ship *George Hurlbut*.

Capt. THOMAS L. MASSON, of the ship *Hurlbut*, said: On or about the 20th of August my ship, then in New-York, was chartered by W. H. BRIGHAM to load a full cargo of lawful merchandise for the port of New-Orleans; when nearly loaded a gentleman called to know when I could take three hundred cases of torpedoes on board; I first told him I would not take them; he assured me they were perfectly harmless; I told him I would see Mr. BRIGHAM before taking them; he (BRIGHAM) also assured me they were harmless, and that they were lawful merchandise; the cases were received on board on the 15th of September, and the ship sailed on the next day, I having no thought of danger from the torpedoes; I arrived in New-Orleans on the 9th of October, and was informed by Messrs. THORNDIKE, NORTON & Co., that the consignees would not receive them, but that the shipper was on his way from New-York to take them in charge; on the 14th instant he reported to me as the owner of the torpedoes, and that he would arrange to have them taken away as soon as discharged, again asserting that they were merely children's toys, and not at all dangerous; on the morning of the 16th he came with a drayman to the ship and said he had arranged to take them away on Thursday; we commenced to unload the torpedoes on Thursday morning, and two drays were loaded; Mr. BRIGHAM, before leaving New-York, told me to caution my stevedores to handle them carefully, and I cautioned all connected accordingly; I am not positive whether it was before or after the torpedoes were put on board that BRIGHAM cautioned me on the subject; I did not consider them dangerous until my arrival at this port, when I was informed the consignee would not receive them; do not know who it was that made the arrangement with BRIGHAM to ship the torpedoes; do not think the person who said in New-York the torpedoes were harmless is the same man who made the like statement to me here, but they resemble each other; do not know the man who told me here they were harmless, but think I should recognize him if I saw him; I saw the body of the deceased, and recognized it as the same person who came with the torpedo man at the ship; the cases were marked with a diamond, McG., and had no other mark."

Another Tribune Slander.

The New-York *Tribune* has latterly been committing more malicious blunders than usual. Its recent foolish and reckless attack upon President WHITE, of the Cornell University, has elicited an expression of indignation all over the State. One of the latest articles upon the subject appears in the Ithaca *Journal*, and is as follows:

The *Tribune* makes a most gross and unprovoked attack upon President WHITE in regard to his action as presiding officer of the late Republican Convention at Syracuse. In another column we print an article from the pen of that scholar and statesman, Hon. GEO. W. CURTIS, who was a member of the Convention and saw the whole action of the Chairman. His article shows how utterly groundless were these charges against President WHITE. But to those acquainted with Mr. WHITE no defense was necessary. They know how entirely impossible it would be for Mr. WHITE to act otherwise than fair—that in any capacity his course would be marked by the highest sense of honor and impartiality. His very nature would revolt at the action attributed to him by the *Tribune*. Mr. CURTIS might have added, by way of explanation of the course of the *Tribune*, that its editor is a candidate for President, ready to assail any prominent Republican who has favored the renomination of Gen. GRANT. The *Tribune* seems mad on this point, and instead of laboring, as it used to, in a Fall campaign to elect the Republican State ticket, *most of its time is devoted to the aspersion and villification of such eminent Republicans as happen to be outspoken in favor of the renomination of our present able and honest Chief Magistrate.* After the National Convention it is to be hoped the *Tribune* will come to its senses. In the meantime it is doing almost irreparable injury to the Republican Party, and no Republican, however pure and high be his standing before the people, is safe from its calumny.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Address of the Southern States Convention in Columbia to the People of the United States.

The Committee on Address of the Convention of the Colored People to the Southern States in Columbia, S. C., have reported the following:

To the People of the United States of America:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The colored people of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and the District of Columbia, have delegated to us, their representives, assembled in Convention, authority to give expression to their purposes, desires and feelings, in view of the relation they sustain to the Government and people of the United States, under the course of events that has arisen since, and as a consequence of, the war of rebellion.

We owe to Almighty God and the spirit of liberty and humanity that animates the great body of the people of this country the personal liberty and the rights of citizenship that we enjoy, and shall, under the promptings of duty, labor for the permanence and perfection of the institutions that have served as the great instrument of consummating this act of justice.

In seeking more perfect recognition as members of the great political family to which the interests of humanity have been peculiarly committed, we desire to recognize our obligations and responsibilities as members of this great family, and to assure the American people that we stand among them imbued with a national spirit—with confidence in and devotion to the principles of representative popular government, and with ideas of policy that embrace every individual and interest of our common country.

The fruits of the great legal measures that were intended to establish our rights and interests on a common footing with all other citizens of the nation, have, to some extent and in particular locations, been withheld from us by the prejudices and passions left in the hearts of a portion of our fellow-citizens as a remnant of former ideas and associations. We need your aid and sympathy to complete the great work begun and carried on in our behalf. We desire to lay before you the facts of our case in a brief but truthful statement. We have not at command the all-important instrument of a local public Press, as the medium of communicating with you; the Press of the South, with few exceptions, being in the hands of those interested to lower us in your esteem. We have deemed a convention of our representatives as the most efficient means of laying before you the true state of our condition and feeling.

Since the close of the war a settled policy has controlled the public and private action of the great body of the white people of the South toward us. They have sought to hold us in a condition of modified servitude, so that we should not be able to compete with the industry of the country. They have not been contented to employ the advantages that capital and experience in public and private affairs confer, but have resorted to compulsory means, unsanctioned by the laws of the country, the spirit of American institutions, and the practice of civilized nations.

The first great effort to carry into effect this line of policy was perhaps most conspicuously displayed in the adoption of the code of laws commonly known as the "Black Code," passed by the Provisional Government of South Carolina in the year 1865, and followed by other States. It is unnecessary to give in detail the features of this system. It established caste of the Oriental type. It furnished Courts for the trial of questions of caste. It provided for legal compulsion as a means of procuring our labor, and fixing the rates of compensation and rules of performance. It provided separate laws, civil and criminal, and separate Courts for their enforcement. Finally, it allowed us no voice in the passing of the laws that were to govern us, or hand in disposing of the proceeds of our labor taken from us as taxes for the support of the Governments of our respective States.

The action of the military authorities, followed by that of Congress, and, finally, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, took from the hands of those seeking to establish a system of slavery scarcely less objectionable than that which had just been overthrown, the means of accomplishing their purpose through the forms of law.

The next resort was to subsidize and control through the motives of favor and fear, the political and civil powers conferred by the liberality of the Government. On the one hand, the friendship and patronage of the white citizens were offered as the condition of complete political subserviency, while on the other hand threats of being deprived of homes and employment as the means of subsistence, were made by the landholders and employers of our respective States. These threats were in many instances carried into effect. It was found, however, that the necessity that existed for our labor left in our hands power sufficient to thwart the efforts for our subjection.

To meet this new difficulty, resort was had to secret organizations, with a view to the control of the masses of the colored people by the murder of the prominent representative men of our class, and by the infliction of bodily pain upon a certain number of their followers. As the means proposed involved the commission of the highest crimes known among men, the protection of oaths, secret organizations and disguises were resorted to. We have been hunted like beasts by armed and disguised bands. Many, both men and women, have been killed; vast numbers have received severe corporal punishment; and many more found shelter in the swamps, by day and by night, from this storm of human hatred.

We owe it to ourselves and to our Government to acknowledge the well-directed efforts that are now being made to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. we are assured that the American people are in earnest to secure to us the fruits of the great measures for our civil and political habilitation, and that the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government are thoroughly sincere in their determination to give effect to the Constitution and the will of Congress in our behalf.

We ask of you that you will give to the Government the fullest measure of moral support to enable it to complete that which is so auspiciously begun, and that minor differences of sentiment and policy may be hushed while the nation is gathering up its strength to purge the land of the foulest crimes by the sword of justice. When the nation was threatened with division, political differences yielded to the necessity of maintaining its territorial integrity. Now that it is again threatened from the vortex of passion and crime affiliated, let the same devotion to right and justice induce equal efforts to preserve its moral integrity.

While there remains anything to be accomplished in order to secure for ourselves the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, we shall have class interests calling for the united efforts of persons of color. The moment these rights are secured, the motives for separate action will cease, and, in common with all other citizens, we can take our places wherever the interest of the Government, industry or humanity may appoint—recognizing only one standard of duty, interest or policy for all citizens.

We do not ask the Government or people of the United States to treat us with peculiar favor, but that, in the policy of the laws, our interest may be grouped with those that receive the consideration of our legislative bodies, and that, in the administration of the laws, no invidious distinctions be made to our prejudice.

We affirm that the colored people of the States represented by us have no desire to strike out a line of policy for their action involving interests not common to the whole people.

While we have, as a body, contributed our labor in the past to enhance the wealth and promote the welfare of the community, we have as a class been deprived of one of the chief benefits to be derived from industry, namely: the acquisition of education and experience, the return that civilization makes for the labor of the individual. Our want in this respect not only extends to general education and experience, such as fits the man to adorn the society of his fellows, but to that special education and experience required to enable us to enter successfully the departments of a diversified industry.

We ask that your Representatives in Congress may be instructed to afford such aid in extending education to the uneducated classes in the States we represent as may be consistent with the financial interests of the nation. Although we urge our unrequited labors in the past as the ground of this appeal, we do not seek these benefits for ourselves alone, but for the white portion of the laboring class in our States, whose need is as great as ours.

In order to secure the promotion of our industrial interest, you can render us assistance. It is true we have no demands to make of the National Government in this respect; but it is in the power of the people of the United States to aid us materially. In order to advance our knowledge and skill in the industrial arts, it is necessary that we should have the advantages of the means employed in the country at large for these purposes. That in preparing for industrial pursuits, and in putting our skill in operation, we should come in contact with educated and experienced workmen, and be put in possession of the results of their skill and knowledge. If the trades and workshops are shut against us, we cannot reach that point of excellence to which we desire to attain. We ask your aid and sympathy in placing us on the same footing in reference to the pursuit of industry as that enjoyed by other citizens. If after having access to the means of becoming skillful workmen, we fail to attain that standing, we are content to take rank among the industrial classes of the country according to the degree of our proficiency. Should we be excluded from these benefits, a state of things will arise most prejudicial to the interest of skilled labor, namely: the existence of a great body of workmen ready to supply the market with poor work, at cheap rates. While slavery existed, the Northern States were not affected by the low state of the industrial arts in the Southern States; but labor being now free to find the best market, it is, beyond question, the interest of the artificers of the North to raise the standard of proficiency at the South. It is clearly the interest of the great industries of the North to strengthen themselves by alliance with those at the South. This result would be practicable to the fullest extent, if those of our color throughout the North could be placed in a position to bring among us the best knowledge and skill in the departments of trade to which they belong.

We would do injustice to ourselves, if, forgetting our own personal indebtedness for the blessings of liberty, and the pursuit of independence and happiness, to that outgrowth of Christian civilization, the benignant spirit of our country and century, we should pass unnoticed the condition of those of our race who are still in the state of slavery. The public sentiment of this great nation, combined with that of Europe, with the good offices of our Government, is surely sufficient to hasten the abolition of African slavery throughout the world. We sincerely trust that expression may be given to such sentiment as will attract the attention and influence the conduct of those few remaining nations that still maintain slavery as a legal institution.

It is our privilege, in addressing you, to utter the voice of four millions of citizens of this great country. That voice is addressed to those whose humane feelings rendered practicable that consummate act that elevated so vast a body at once to the enjoyment of civil and political manhood. It is not too much to anticipate that partiality for the work that owes its legal completion to you, will influence you to watch carefully the development of its practical results; that no perversion from the purposes of your bounty shall prevent the full fruition of the great principles of justice that actuated you.

The growth of this nation has shown that its institutions are capable of blending into an harmonious brotherhood all nationalities and all interests and industries. In all other instances than that of the accession of our race to citizenship, the accretion of the elements of its population has been gradual—giving time to complete the process of assimilation. In our case, we are well aware that there was much to alarm the apprehensions of those careful statesmen who hesitated to speculate as to the strength of our institutions much beyond what was demonstrated by the precedents in parallel cases in Europe and in our own country. The instantaneous embodiment of four millions of citizens, who had for years looked upon the Government as not only denying them citizenship, but as preventing them from acquiring that capacity under any other national existence, was, it must be admitted, a startling political fact.

But we are happy to point to the proof of the wisdom of those who regarded that course the safest that was indicated by the demands of justice. We are proud to be able to point to the history of our people since their admission to citizenship as proof that they understand what is due from the citizen to the Government owing him protection. Although they have suffered much at the hands of those who would deprive them of their rights, they have appreciated the difficulties and embarrassments that necessarily surrounded the attempts of the Government to vindicate their rights, and have waited uncomplainingly until relief could be afforded; although many times they could have found instantaneous relief by imitating their oppressors and taking the law into their own hands.

We would call attention to the fact that the conferring of citizenship on our people, though the occasion, is not the cause of the agitations that have affected the country. The true cause is the spirit of opposition to whatever is enlarged and unselfish in our Government, and that does not inure to the exclusive interest of the privileged few which has seized upon the act of the Government as a means of shutting out of the Southern States liberal and national ideas.

We affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the colored citizens of the United States have conducted themselves as good citizens, and have displayed aptness to discharge their civil and political duties, as well as an intuitive fitness for that form of government which we justly regard as the highest expression of civic wisdom.

Under these circumstances, and with the proofs of our statement abundant on every hand, we ask your fullest confidence and sympathy. We cannot point to the work of our fathers as commingled with that of yours in the noble structure of Government we all delight to admire and to guard, but we can claim to have embodied their animating spirit as displayed in our devotion to the truths that they inculcated and our seal to render their work immortal and imperishable.

With this brief presentation of our views and feelings, we beg to subscribe ourselves, in behalf of those we represent, very respectfully, your humble fellow-citizens, and obedient servants,

Robert B. Elliott, Jas. M. Simms, Richard Nelson, J. T. Walls, Isaac Myers, B. A. Bosemon, F. C. Antoine, J. F. Quarles, F. G. Barbadoes.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Response to a Serenade in Nashville from Ex-Confederate Soldiers.

Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who is visiting Nashville, Tenn., was serenaded by many Ex-Confederate soldiers on Saturday evening last, and after being introduced by Gen. BATTLE, who described him as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," (thus thrusting WASHINGTON remorselessly from his heretofore unchallenged pre-eminence,) he more modestly said:

My friends, no one can be more sensible than myself that I am indebted for the high compliment which has just been paid me by my friend here, to the fact that we are old friends, to his partiality, and not to my merits. In obedience, my friends, to your request, I present myself to you, but only for the purpose of expressing my sincere and very grateful thanks for this proof of your regard, I take it to be significant simply of your respect and good will, accompanied, perhaps, here and there with a deeper and a warmer feeling in the breast of some old comrade. I do not go about seeking these things. On the other hand, I am very far from affecting indifference to them, and in casting up the sum of life's griefs and pleasures, I shall place this occasion in the scale against many of a very opposite character which it has been my fortune to encounter. You do not expect me to say anything more. I do not now make speeches, and if it were my habit to do so—perhaps if I were to take an hour in the circumstances that surround me personally, I could say nothing that would be more useful than to express the hope that we are all busy and doing something—to express the hope that we all feel that an idle, whining, repining man demands neither the respect of gods, men or women. I shall conclude by saying to those with whom I used to associate in the late struggle in this country, so many of whom have been around me today, I receive your welcome with heartfelt satisfaction, and I return in full measure all the affectionate friendship you have extended toward me. In love for you, and grateful recollection of the scenes in which we have been associated, I remain the same man I was in past years. And now, my friends, I beg you to allow me to bid you good night. I do it with the sincerest good wish for each and all of you, and if I were authorized to do so, I would like to invoke a blessing on this city, which is associated with a few sorrows, and with a very great many of the most delightful recollections of my life.

The Northern Pacific Railroad in the Yellowstone Valley.

A telegram from Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, dated at St. Paul, Minn., on the 24th of October, thus announces the rapid and successful survey of the Yellowstone Valley from the West as far as the Powder River:

"On the 16th inst. the expedition to the mouth of the Powder River was within one day of Fort Rice, on the return. Country found much better than was expected. The engineer in charge of the surveying party is said to be delighted with the country for its railroad facilities, and considers his operations eminently successful. The party saw no Indians. Game was in great abundance. No men were lost. A few mules and horses worn out, and some wagons broken down. They struck the Yellowstone a short distance below the mouth of Powder River—distance about 280 miles. The trip was made in twenty-three days."

A letter from Col. LOOMIS, Land Commissioner, says: "I had a very agreeable trip West with the German Commissioners, to Duluth, and from there to Red River. The reports from our ten Land Examiners cover over half million acres of our best lands in the State of Minnesota. The grant is richer than it has ever been described. We shall be ready to make sales by 1st of January, if not before, and everything promises a heavy emigration. In this State (Minnesota) track-laying is progressing at the rate of two miles a day. West of Duluth, the iron is laid for 160 miles, and the contract has been let for the first section of the line in Dakota."

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Deg. Fahrenheit	50	53	53	54	52
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.28	..	30.30	..	30.28

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahrenheit 51.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 25.

By Judge Ingraham.

B. B. Winchell vs. E. Winchell; motion denied, but plaintiff may serve reply to answer, unless defendant in five days stipulates to withdraw defense of condonation.

Samuel Friedberger and other vs. William E. Balch et al.; motion granted.

Brewster vs. Bostwick et al.; motion denied; defendant may renew on other papers on payment of costs.

In the matter of Michael Dooley, for permission to build, &c.; application granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

Anton Jolger vs. John Kelly; Peter Vance Rensellear vs. Peter H. Shute; case settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 168.—*Alexander* vs. *Rodrigues et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of California.—The widow and heirs of one Villa were indebted to the defendant Rodriguez in the sum of about $10,000, the largest part of which was secured by mortgage on certain lands of the Ranche Corral de Piedra, and which are now in controversy. In April, 1864, this indebtedness equaling the land in value, the widow and five of the seven heirs executed to Rodrigues a deed for the lands, which, it is claimed by the appellees, was in full payment of the debt, and was by him so received. Subsequently the widow and six of the children joined in a conveyance of the same property to the plaintiff, (appellant,) who instituted the proceeding to set aside the deeds to Rodrigues, alleging that they had been given merely as security for a pre-existing debt, and that there was no intention to convey the fee to him. The Court below sustained the title of Rodriguez, and the case comes here, where it is insisted that the evidence is overwhelming to show that the parties regarded the deed as a continued security for the debt in question, and that the expectation was that Rodriguez would treat the deed to him as a security, and not as an absolute property. The evidence is examined at great length by counsel, and the argument of the case is still in progress.

Blair & Dick, for appellant; W. W. Cope, H. J. Brent, and F. T. Crittenden, for appellees.

UNITED STATES COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Dunham vs. 1,265 *Vitrified Pipes.*—This was an action to recover freight on the pipes in question, which had been brought from Glasgow into this port. The parties to whom the pipes were consigned denied their liability for freight on the ground that it was delivered in a broken and injured condition, but the libellant claims that the freight was delivered in good condition, with the exception of some few broken pipes, the breakage of which was caused by the tempestuous voyage through which the vessel had passed. Case still on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 25.

Before Judge Cardozo.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SUIT.

Susan B. Ward vs. B. L. Ackerman and J. G. Harrison.—This is an action to recover a large amount of real estate, lying in the vicinity of King'sbridge, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Seventieth streets. Plaintiff claims that, in 1867, she sold the property to defendants, through the agency of a man named Potter, for $137,000; that shortly after the sale she discovered that a portion of the property had been sold at a rate nearly double the amount at which she sold, and that Potter was interested in the profits of the resale; that Potter had led her to believe he was getting the highest market price, and had he not so misled her, and as to his relations with the defendants also, she would not have consented to the sale.

Defendants deny the agency of Potter in the matter, and claim that his association with them took place after the sale, which was without misrepresentation.

Case still on.

A. J. Vanderpoel and R. S. Guernsey for plaintiff; Foster & Thompson and T. C. T. Buckley for defendants.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Applicants for admission to the Bar are notified to file their applications with the Clerk of General Term before the first Monday of November next.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In Admiralty.

Nos.
196—John E. Chase vs. bark Alice Tainter.
140—John W. Luce et al. vs. steam-ship City of Baltimore.
201—Edwin Corsen vs. steam-boat Wyoming.
199—Benj. F. Sherman vs. J. W. Mott et al.
67—Henry Benary vs. ship Prince Albert.
221—Boston, Newport and N. Y. Steam-boat Co. vs. Propeller Oceanus.

Nos.
226—Michael Rupp vs. Henry W. O. Edye et al.
152—W. W. Evans vs. Wilkesbarre Barge No. 129.
130—Daniel Brown et al vs. brig Annie Lindsley.
141—Lucian B. Keen vs. Wm. G. Audenried et al.
206—Patrick Boyle vs. schr. Breeze.
232—Albert N. Marshall vs. steamer Ellen S. Terry.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No. 236—Pratt vs. United Nickel Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
76—The People, &c., vs. Fowler.
92—Edey vs. Persch.
172—Board of Fire Commissioners vs. Smith.

Nos.
190—Vrooman vs. Pinckney.
193—Livingstone vs. White.
194—Southern Express Co. vs. Cobb.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
640—Halpin vs. Vanderlip.
665—Taylor vs. Perrin.
809—Smith vs. Frost.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien.
663—Ramsey vs. Blake.

Nos.
881—Levi vs. Bridgewater Paint-works.
1159—Davis vs. Smith.
561—Cushman vs. O'Brien.
1091—Duval vs. St. James Lutheran Church.
749—Same vs. Same.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
930—Coleman vs. Livingston, Jr.
180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.
1210—Lockwood vs. Sharpe.
1030—Schneider vs. Knox.
1160—Eastman et al. vs. Smith et al.
782—Fatman, &c., vs. Read.
1132—Venable vs. Bradshaw.
1140—Roemmelt vs. Wolff.
1170—Queen vs. Second-avenue R. R. Co.

Nos.
1148—Blackburn vs. Horton.
888—Mitchell vs. West.
612—Glancy vs. C. P. N. & E. Railroad Co.
1120—Hamilton vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1156—Murray vs. McBride.
60—Sturgis vs. Murray.
988—Burton vs. Tracy.
876—Larned vs. Mead.
882—Parker vs. Chicago and North-west R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
1013—Roosevelt vs. Nooney.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
983—Smith vs. McGovern.
944—Archer vs. Elkins.
923—Bannister vs. O'Brien.
1008—Frank vs. Curtis.
1034—Cohen vs. New-York Sewing Machine Co.

Nos.
932—Carroll vs. Butler.
151—McTerney vs. Murphy.
835—Sanders vs. Crowe.
510—Jardine vs. O'Brien.
993—Brien vs. Rich.
812—Cameron vs. Derkheim.
1035—Seward vs. Nicholson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6240—Riben vs. Meyer.
6442—Dater vs. Smith.
7003—Spere vs. Knoth.
7004—Westheimer vs. Isaacs.
7005—Novall vs. Hesslin.
7006—Same vs. Same.
7007—Hegeman vs. Mullins.

Nos.
7008—Ede vs. Miller.
7025—Bownes vs. Farley.
7026—Liera vs. House.
7027—Lowe vs. Boxius.
7028—Wallace vs. Vandewater.
7105—Gale vs. Bennett.
7106—Noyes vs. Bates.
7107—Allen vs. Leamey.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
6972—Stern vs. Nussbaum.
6819—Haller vs. Jolye.
6568—Taylor vs. Ogden.
6674—Hertz vs. Bock.
6642—Beer vs. Flaischel.
6753—Ross vs. Kluebert.
7013—Church vs. Banks.
7017—Gumbinner vs. Gumbinner.
7015—Jones vs. Sink.

Nos.
7017—Arnold vs. McShane.
6992—Cohen vs. Goldstein.
7018—Sweeny vs. Freese.
7019—Same vs. Same.
7020—Barnes vs. Steinmetz.
7021—Wacker vs. Salmonson.
7022—Bownes vs. Farley, Jr.
7023—Gusm vs. Elsas.
7024—Bownes vs. Farley, Jr.

Part III.—Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
6767—Bandmann vs. N. Y. Light and Heat Co.
6568—Taylor vs. Ogden.
6804—Katt vs. Krues.
6808—Blackburn vs. Burnbam.
7327—Steele vs. Baack, Jr.
7498—Whytal vs. Shaw.
7579—Liebman vs. Steinmetz.
7639—Keith vs. Alexander.

Nos.
7009—Ferry vs. Lyons.
7010—Fuller vs. Bell.
7014—Kane vs. McClellan.
7012—Oriental Powder Co. vs. Donohoe.
7627—Wagner vs. Weber.
7749—Hummel vs. Metzler.
7750—Hart vs. Wolf.
7751—Wallack vs. Windermann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

No.
1—The People vs. Jacob Rosenzweig; manslaughter (continued.)

No.
2—The People vs. Wm. Keating; robbery.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..115¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.114¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.112⅝
2,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'65,n.112⅛
40,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.b3.112⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....111⅞
10,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 59⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 37
1,000 N. C. F. Act.'68. 27¾
12,000 N. C. St. 6s, new. 19½
7,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 41½
25,000 do.......... 41
10,000 do.......... 40½
25,000 do.......... 40⅜
2,000 do.......... 40
34,500 do.......... 40½
4,000 Ala. St. 5s, bds... 67
2,000 Brookl'n 6s, W.L. 94
5,000 N. C. 6s, Spec.T. 16
10,000 Erie 3d Mort.... 90
1,000 Har. 6s, C.S.F.B. 93
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 98¾
7,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. 100
1,000 Alt. & T. Haute I. 77
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 92
1,000 Tol & Wab. C.B. 83¾
5,000 Gt. West. 1st '88. 90
3,000 Clev. & Pitts 3d. 96
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 105
4,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 105⅛
40 Mechanics' Bank. 125
40 do... bet. call. 130
10 Fourth Nat. Bank. 108
5 do.......... 107½
5 Del. & Hud. Canal. 118
100 Maryland Coal Co. 21¾
1800 West. Union Tel. 60
300 do... bet. call. 59¾
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 24½

110 Penn Coal Co.. b.c. 220
100 Pacific Mail.. b30. 46¾
500 do.......... b3. 46½
200 do.. bet. call. 46¼
300 do.......... 46⅜
200 do.......... 46¾
600 do.......... 46⅝
200 do.......... b30. 47
300 do.......... 46¾
100 do.......... 47¼
100 Adams Express... 83
5 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 54
10 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 88¾
100 do.. bet. call c. 88
50000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 83¾
10000 do.......... 83⅞
200 Erie Railway.. b.c. 28¾
300 do.......... 28¼
100 L. S. & Mich. So... c. 96⅞
300 do.......... 96⅝
50 do.......... 97¼
300 do.. bet. call. c. 96⅝
300 do.......... 97⅛
300 do.......... 97¼
200 do.......... 97¾
100 Union Pacific..... 23⅛
100 do.......... 23
400 do.. bet. call. 23
300 Chic. & N. West.. 59¾
200 do.. bet. call.. 59⅝
400 Clev. & Pitts.. b.c. 121¾
10 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 83
25 Chic. & R. Island. 100⅛
300 do.. bet. call. 99¾
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 55¾
100 Chic. & Alton.... 113⅛
40 Morris & Essex.. 92⅛
45 do.......... 92
200 Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 17⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.. b.c. 37

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000 U.S. 5-20C.,'65,n.112⅜
10,000 do.....small. 112¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65,n112¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20R.,'65,n.112⅛
18,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.. 113
30,000 do.......... b3. 113⅛
70,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 108⅝
5,000 do.......... 108¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, cur'cy. 111⅝
11,000 do.......... 111¾
2,000 do.......... 111⅞
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 69
10,000 do.....old.. 69
55,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 40
2,000 do.......... 39⅞
2,500 do.......... 39⅛
1,000 C. Pac. R. G. bs. 101⅞
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st. 100
200 Maryland Coal Co. 22
100 Mariposa Pref... 1¾
100 do.......... 1⅜
32 A. M. U. Ex.... 54⅛
10 United States Ex. 53⅛

100 Quick. Pf.... b. c. 24
100 West. U. Tel. b. c. 60⅛
200 do.......... b.c. 60¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b.c. 47⅛
300 do.......... 47⅜
200 do.......... 47⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c. 88⅝
400 Harlem R.... 122
600 Reading R.... 107⅞
200 H. & St. Jo. Pf... 69½
100 do.......... 70
11 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 84
200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 97
100 do.......... 96⅝
100 do.......... 97⅛
200 Union Pac.... b. c. 23⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 59⅞
100 Chic. & R. I.... 100
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 76
20 Del., Lack. & West. 106
100 do.......... 105⅜
100 do.......... 105
200 C., C. & Ind. C... 17⅛

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

The Gold and Exchange markets are weak today, while the Public Funds are steady and the offerings on the Street and to the Treasury are light. The whole amount offered to the Treasury at noon in 5-20s was $3,069,000, of which $2,000,000 was accepted for the Sinking Fund at an advance on last Thursday's rates. Part of the award was as high as 111.24 ₱ cent. and accrued Interest, or within ⅛ ₱ cent. of the price of Gold. A fortnight ago the difference was 2½@3 ₱ cent. The Treasury paid out today $1,850,000 Gold Interest. The sales of Gold in the open market were at 111⅞@111½@111⅜@111⅝ ₱ cent., and of Exchange on London at 108⅝@108⅞ ₱ cent., with only a moderate demand for Thursday's steamer. There was a rumor in the Gold market last night and renewed this morning that the *Bull* account of a young operator had been closed out at a loss of 2 ₱ cent. on $4,000,000, (four million of dollars,) but the extent of the operation was denied on the Street. The percentage of loss in the last ten days or two weeks is not overstated.

Money worked close among the Stock Brokers on Railway Collateral today, and 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest was charged, in some instances, and in others a small commission for carrying over Stocks. Among the Brokers in the Public Funds, Money was easy at 7 ₱ cent., Currency Interest. They will receive over $2,000,000 in Currency for the 5-20s sold to the Sinking Fund, and such of them as had their Bonds ready received the money today. As far as we are advised, the course of the daily remittances of Greenbacks to and from the country, is *not* against the City Banks, this week, though it is not always practicable to know the exact run of the balances. Today there is a rumor of another *lock-up* of Money from free employment on the Street, to affect the Railroad and other Stocks; but in this instance the operation is charged upon a very different quarter from the previous *lock-up*. In other words, it is intimated (but positively denied) that one of the old *Bull* cliques who lost their stocks in the panic have practically turned *Bears* until they can check the recovery in the market and get back their Stocks. We allude to this sort of talk on and around the Exchange rather by way of accounting for the sharp turn reported in Money among the Brokers, while financial affairs are daily improving outside this circle, than to express any opinion as to the correctness of the intimations so freely indulged in. At the close of bank hours Money was loaned on Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks at 7 ₱ cent. Currency. In this connection we have this moment received the following communication from a responsible source:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please explain, for the benefit of many readers, why money advanced in value from 7 ₱ cent. yesterday to 7 ₱ cent. and a commission of 1-16 today, and say whether the fact that the Bank of New-York was this morning a creditor for over two millions at the Clearing-house had anything to do with the advance. Explanation is needed on these points, if only to silence those evil tongues which are accusing prominent speculators connected with that bank of tying up money, in order to depress the stocks which they sold out in the panic at the lowest figures. Such scandalous stories carry with them their own refutation in well-informed circles, but every one is not posted, and it is shameful to hear good and pure men wantonly traduced.

BROAD-STREET.

The sales of Stocks at the Exchange were generally below the late quotation of Tuesday. The business was light in the New-York and Harlem Roads, and the market worked irregular through the day on fluctuations of ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks, Western Telegraph was comparatively steady, and Pacific Mail active and higher by 1@1½ ₱ cent. South Carolina Bonds fell below 40 ₱ cent., but from whatever cause, if any, was not explained. On the other hand, Tennessees advanced 2½@3 ₱ cent., both classes selling at 69 ₱ cent. at the Second Board. The Railway Mortgages were steady in price, without marked transactions.

After the late Boards of the Stock Exchange the quotations were lower for Gold and Exchange. The last sales of Gold, 111⅜ ₱ cent. The rates of Exchange on London, 60 days, are 108⅝@108⅞ ₱ cent. The weekly Treasury sale of Gold for Thursday (to-morrow) is advertised as of $2,000,000. In the Hall of the Exchange the Stock market was generally better than at the Boards. There was a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail Stock, placing the highest sales at 49¾ ₱ cent. On Lake Shore Stock, since the panic, parties seem to have reversed their position. The late *Bears* at 114@110 ₱ cent. and so on down to 106 ₱ cent., have became *Bulls* since the Stock touched 92, and all buyers at 95@97@98 ₱ cent., while the old *Bulls* who had to sacrifice their holdings in the panic, are supposed to be indifferent, if not opposed to the recovery in prices. There is some feeling manifested on the subject this Afternoon, which it is not impossible may extend to other Stocks in the pending contest for control of the market. The following quotations were made late in the Afternoon, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—OCT. 25.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113⅛
American Gold	111⅞	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson	88⅛	88⅝
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	83⅛	84⅛
Reading	106⅛	107⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	100⅛	100⅛
North-west Common	50⅞	61⅛
North-west Preferred	88⅛	88⅝
Pacific Mail	46⅞	49⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76	76
St. Paul Common	55⅛	56
Lake Shore	97⅛	97⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅛	38
Toledo and Wabash	56⅛	57½
Western Telegraph	60⅛	60⅞
Erie	28⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	23⅛	23⅛

The following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business, Gold being quoted 111⅜ per cent.:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......115¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81......116⅛
5-20 reg., '62......110¼
5-20 coup., '62......114⅛
5-20 reg., '64......110⅜
5-20 coup., '64......113¼
5-20 reg., '65......110⅜
5-20 coup., '65......114⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......113

5-20 coup., n. i., '65......113
5-20 reg., '67......113
5-20 coup., '67......113⅛
5-20 reg., '68......113¼
5-20 coup., '68......113⅜
10-40 reg......108⅜
10-40 coup......109⅛
6s currency......111⅝

The Miscellaneous Shares were quoted as follows at the close of business:

Del. & Hud. Canal....118
Penn. Coal......215
Md. Coal Co......22
American Coal......45
Spring Mt. Coal......60
Canton Co., Balt......68½
Con. Coal of Md......41
West. Un. Tel......60⅛
Quick. Min. Co......17½

Quick. Min. Pref......23⅛
Mariposa Min. Co......1⅛
Mariposa Min. Pref......1⅝
Adams Ex......83
Wells-Fargo Ex......50⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip. 2
Am. Mer. Un. Ex......53⅛
United States Ex......53⅛
Pac. Mail S. S. Co......49⅛

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......102
Erie 3d 7s, '83......88⅞
Erie 4th 7s, '80......85
Erie 5th 7s, '88......81
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90
Long Dock Bonds......88⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85. 104
Harlem 1st 7s......102
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s... 92
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82......114
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st. 111
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c 99
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 99¼
Cen. Pac. Gold Bonds. 101⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds......85⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s......75¾
Union Pac. Inc. 10s......76
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75......103
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s......94
Alton & T. H. 1st......95
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf......85
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 77
Chi. & N. W. 1st......93
Han. & St. Jo. Conv. 90
Del., L. & West. 1st. 100¼
Del., L. & West. 2d......95
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex......92
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div 84
Tol. & Wab. 2d......91½
Tol. & Wab. E. bds......88
Tol. & Wab. cons. conv. 83¼

Gt. West. 1st, '88......90
Gt. West. 2d, '93......86
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 88⅛
Gal. & Chi. ex......100
Chi., R. I. & Pacific......100
Morris & Essex 1st......103
Morris & Essex 2d......98⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F......99
N. Jer. Cen. 1st, new. 101⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 104⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 100
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 95
P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. e.b. 100
Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 90
Clev. & Pitts. 3d......95
Clev. & Pitts. 4th......85
Chi. & Alton S. F......100
Chi. & Alton 1st......104
Chi. & Alton Inc......100
Ohio & Miss. 1st......99
Peninsula R. bds......93
St. L. & Iron M. 1st......90
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s. 105
M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 92
Mil. & St. Paul 1st......91⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 2d......86
Joliet & Chicago 1st......104
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st......85
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d......65
Tol., Peo. & War., E.D. 89
N. Y. & N. H. 6s......97
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 81

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1871.

Gold receipts	$643,822 14
Gold payments	224,135 13
Gold balance	71,504,092 14
Currency receipts	204,344 95
Currency payments	444,806 09
Currency balance	8,033,691 05
Customs	493,000 00

PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES 5-20s BY THE TREASURY.

Hatch & Foote.
$41,150......110.58
Reed, Leo & Content.
168,000......110.49@110.99
Martin & Runyon.
20,000......110.59@110.84
Davidson & Jones.
10,000......111.16
Drexel, Morgan & Co.
143,000......110.95@111.20
Humbert Bros.
11,000......110.65
Woerishoffer & Co.
92,300......110.76@111.09
Baker & Kitchen.
60,000......110.95

Vermilye & Co.
500,000......110.85
D. W. Berdan, Manager.
43,400......110.60@110.77
H. L. Bain.
20,400......110.48
H. F. Verhuven & Co.
110,000......110.75
G. F. Baker, Cashier.
53,400......110.83
E. Sweet & Co.
146,700......110.59@111.00
Jay Cooke & Co.
580,650......110.83@111.24
$2,000,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS may now be obtained from the undersigned, and from banks and bankers throughout the country, at

NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

They are secured by a mortgage on ninety-one miles of *completed* road connecting the cities of Peoria and Rock Island, and having a navigable river at each end. The road forms a part of a short through route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Roads, and its net earnings are largely in excess of the interest on the total issue of bonds, which is about $16,500 per mile. The business offered is sufficient to pay a large dividend on the capital stock, making the bonds absolutely safe, and a very desirable investment.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, containing full particulars, by

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY is now very nearly finished, and trains will be running through from Tomah to St. Paul by Nov. 1. The earnings of the Road from local traffic on the completed portion constitute already a profitable business; and arrangements and connections are about perfected which will make it the Great Air-Line Route from Chicago to the North-west, effecting a saving of more than 100 miles over the present route. The Bonds are a First Mortgage on the road itself and on a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres. They bear interest in gold at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and are sold now at 90 and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information may be obtained.

☞EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—First mortgage on the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, and indorsed by the State of Alabama. The road has but two or three miles to finish. Limited to $16,000 per mile of finished road. A good road, a safe bond and a good guarantee. We offer them at 95 and interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST due Nov. 1 on the Joint Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury and Essex County Railroad Companies, composing the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad line, will be paid in Gold, free of United States tax, on and after Nov. 1, at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON, and at the office of FAIRBANKS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

☞JACKSON COUNTY,
MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS,
For sale by
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

☞BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞LOST.—$1,000 Central Pacific First Mortgage Bond No. 4,605. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

DRAKE BROS., No. 16 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	26	Leather, sides	10,132
Bees-wax, pks	8	Spirits Turp., bbls	44
Cotton, bales	4,689	Resin, bbls	2,043
Copper, bbls	58	Tar, bbls	297
Copper, cakes	412	Butter, pks	3,472
Dried Fruit, pks	837	Cheese, pks	1,858
Flour, bbls	20,135	Tallow, pks	436
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Beef, pks	785
Corn-meal, bags	386	Pork, pks	60
Wheat, bushels	130,315	Cut-meats, pks	598
Corn, bushels	3,850	Lard, tcs	814
Oats, bushels	46,900	Lard, kegs	629
Malt, bushels	11,650	Peanuts, bags	8
Barley, bushels	50,428	Stearine, pks	131
Seed, bushels	62	Oil, Lard, bbls	95
Peas, bbls	200	Rice, pks	80
Beans, bbls	318	Starch, pks	2,625
Flax-seed, bags	897	Tobacco, pks	945
B. E. Peas, bags	100	Tobacco, hhds	49
Hops, bales	425	Wool, bales	286
Hides, No	492	Whisky, bbls	812

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool—386 boxes Bacon, 12 boxes Plows, 22,390 bushels Wheat, 2 cases Woolens, 5 boxes Clocks, 24 boxes Machinery, 50 bbls. Apples, 10 tcs. Bacon, 10 boxes Hams, 2 cases Gold Pens, 43 tcs. Beef, 1 Boiler, 3,200 bales of Cotton, 5 pks. Furs.

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—2 cases Sewing-machines, 116 bbls. Apples, 277 pks. Butter, 587 boxes Cheese, 1,247 bales Cotton, 1 case Cigars, 515 bags Lead-ore, 8 hhds. Tobacco, 7 tcs. Tobacco, 24 cases Clocks, 343 pks. Manufactured Tobacco, 300 boxes Bacon, 15 bbls. Jewelers' Sweepings, 4 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Alps*, for Glasgow—29,589 bushels Wheat, 2,700 bbls. Flour, 15 tons Fustic, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 100 tcs. Lard, 100 bags Oil-cake, 3,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Sweden*, for Glasgow—65 tcs. Tallow, 450 bags Clover-seed, 420 bbls. Flour, 15,060 bushels Wheat, 204 bbls. Resin, 100 tcs. Beef, 72 pks. Butter, 106 cases Cabinet-ware, 205 boxes Cheese, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 50 tcs. Lard, 25 boxes Bacon, 35 bbls. Lard-oil, 381 bbls. Apples, 75 boxes Clocks.

By the bark *Jernaes*, for Queenstown and orders—16,351 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Polar Star*, of Rotterdam—5,358 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Adelia Corlton*, for Melbourne—3,238 cases Tobacco, 100 cases Turpentine, 10,250 cases Petroleum, 287 cases Chairs, 30 cases Clocks, 10 cases Sarsaparilla, 70 cases Hardware, 100 cases Lobsters, 175 cases Oysters, 75 cases Clothes Pins, 70 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 250 cases Soda, 8 cases Glassware, 27 cases Drugs, 94,000 feet Lumber.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the ship *City of Boston*—326,307½ gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Antwerp, by the ship *Virginia*—353,806 gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Bremen, by the bark *Argo*—124,322 gallons Refined Petroleum.... For Nantes, by the brig *Charles Henry*—99,086 gallons Crude Petroleum, $17,835 48.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton, today, 100,000 tons were placed at a material reduction in prices, including of Lump, 11,000 tons at $3 50@$4; Steamboat, 12,000 tons at $3 80@$3 85; Grate, 20,000 tons at $4 25@$4 35; Egg, 15,000 tons at $4 35@$4 50; Stove, 27,000 tons at $5 35@$5 50; Chestnut, 15,000 tons at $3 80@$3 87½ ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. At the September sale Lump brought $4 15@$4 27½; Steamboat, $4 47½@$4 50; Grate, $5 10@$5 30; Egg, $5 25@$5 47½; Stove, $6@$6 15; Chestnut, $4 62½@$4 70 ₱ 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm and in fairly active request; 3,000 bags Rio, by the *Echo*, were sold, to arrive at Baltimore, on private terms. Of Java, some 37,668 mats were placed, (including 25,192 mats to arrive by the bark *Jane Sprott*,) on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery, and quoted weak and irregular, though prices have not been altered; sales, 1,471 bales, including 545 bales to shippers, 796 bales to spinners and 130 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a free movement, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 26,900 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for October, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18¼c.; November, 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 800 bales at 18⅛c.; November and December, 200 bales each at 18 7-16c., together; December, 200 bales at 18¾c., 900 bales at 18 7-16c., 2,000 bales at 18⅝c.; January, 200 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 11-16c., 500 bales at 18⅝c.; February, 100 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 19c.; March, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; April, 800 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c.; exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales November for 200 bales December. And, today, for October, 100 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅛c.; November, 400 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18⅛c., 2,900 bales at 18 5-16c., 900 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18 3-16c., 700 bales at 18⅛c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 1,000 bales at 18⅜c., 2,900 bales at 18 7-16c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 4,400 bales at 18⅜c., 800 bales at 18 5-16c.; 300 bales, December, at 18⅜c., 100 bales, January, at 18⅝c., together; January, 900 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 200 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18 11-16c., 300 bales at 18 9-16c., 400 bales at 18⅝c., 500 bales at 18⅝c.; February, 100 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c., 300 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; March, 600 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 19⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: October, 18.30c.; November, 18.29c.; December, 18.40c.; January, 18.55c.; February, 18.81c.; April, 19⅛c. The receipts at this port today were 4,689 bales, including 730 bales per rail, 1,608 from Savannah, 2,351 from Norfolk. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 11,644 bales, and thus far this week were 61,762 bales against 53,686 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 333,361 bales against 405,066 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	16⅝
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¾	18	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
Middling	18⅜	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	19⅛	20	20⅛	20⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been nominally dull, since our last, and prices have been quoted irregular and in some instances 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. cheaper, though holders of desirable lines of shipping extras seemed unwilling to sell at even yesterday's figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 40; inferior to very good Extra at $6 50@$7; very good to fancy at $7@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 95; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 85@$7 25, ₱ bbl. Southern Flour has been in fair demand, but at less buoyant rates, under freer offerings, with sales since our last of 2,100 bbls. at $7@$8 15 for ordinary to very good, and $8 15@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in slack demand at $4 50@$5 65 ₱ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn-meal has been less sought after at $3 50@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western; $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in light request at $2 80@$3 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, but quoted comparatively firm for the better qualities of Spring, and rather stronger for Winter. The demand has been mostly for shipment, though partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 185,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 68 for choice; White Western at $1 52@$1 68; Red and Amber Western at $1 52@$1 60, chiefly at $1 52@$1 55 for poor to good Red, and $1 56@$1 60 for Amber do.; No. 1 Spring on private terms; No. 2 Spring, $1 46@$1 50½, as extremes, for poor to choice, chiefly at $1 50 for prime Milwaukee, and $1 47@$1 48 for Chicago; White Genesee, $1 57@$1 67; Red and Amber do., $1 54@$1 60, chiefly Amber at $1 58@$1 60 ₱ bushel.....Corn has been in reduced supply and quoted firmer, but has been rather moderately dealt in, partly on speculation. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 142,500 bushels at 77c.@77½c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 76c.@77c. for do., in store; 79c.@82c. for Yellow Western, and 83c.@88c. for White Western and Southern.....Rye, neglected and nominal.....Barley has been offered freely at rather easier prices, leading to a more active movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 06 for Canada West, and 80c.@86c.@88c. for two and four rowed State.....Of Barley-malt 11,000 bushels very good State were reported sold at $1 12 ₱ bushel.....Oats have been in fairly active request at a shade better prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels at 51½c.@52½c., chiefly at 51c.@52c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 49c.@51½c. for New Black; 52c.@52¼c. for State; 51¼c.@54½c. for ordinary to very choice New White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat; 58c. for very fancy do.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue quiet, including Bags, 14½c.@15¼c.; Bagging, 15c.@16c., in round and job lots; Domestic Cloth, 16c.@17c. Sales, 450 bales Bags on private terms; 150 bales Bagging, in bond, at 8½c., gold.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at from 55c.@$1 05 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, but firm. We quote crop of 1871 at 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and older growths at 8c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been moderately sought after at $2 35 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at steady rates; Common at $1 25 and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—Sole has been very quiet, yet not altered materially in value.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request and firmer, including Southern Pine, $36@$40; White Pine Box Boards, $29@$33; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $30@$36; Clear Pine, $67@$72; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $52@$57; Cherry Boards and Planks, $76@$81; Oak and Ash, $56@$61; Maple and Birch, $36@$41; Black walnut, $105@$130; Eastern Spruce, $15@$21.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in quite moderate request and rather weak in price, with common to good Strained quoted at from $4 10@$4 25; sales 650 bbls. within the range; also, 275 bbls. Pale at $7 50@$7 75; also, a cargo of Strained, at Wilmington, at $3 60 ₱ 280 lbs.....Nothing new in Tar.....Of Spirits Turpentine small lots were placed at 68c. ₱ gallon; market dull and heavy.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been offered less freely and has been quoted firmer on a very moderate movement; sales here, 7,500 bbls. Standard White, October contracts, at 23½c. At Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls. do., at 24c. ₱ gallon.....Case Oil dull at 28c.@29c.....Crude in bulk, 14c.@14½c.....Creek figures, unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, and quoted cheaper. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 834 bbls., in lots, at $13@$13 12½, for Western Mess; $10@$10 25 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $11 37 for Prime Mess ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate inquiry has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13, seller November; and $13, seller November and December; sales, 750 bbls.....Dressed Hogs continue inactive and heavy at from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb.....Cut-meats have been in slack request at 10c.@12½c. for Hams, 5½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 100 pks.....Bacon is in moderate demand at about previous prices; sales 850 boxes, for prompt and forward delivery, at from 8½c.@9c., including 200 boxes Long Clear, first half of November, at 8½c.; 100 boxes Short Rib, and 100 boxes Short Clear, Chicago delivery, seller December, on private terms.....Lard has been weak and drooping; demand very moderate; sales have been reported of 550 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9c.@10½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c. for Western Steam, 10½c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9½c.@9¾c. for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of 750 tcs. prime Western Steam, including new, seller January, at 9½c., and seller six months from Jan. 1 at 9½c. ₱ lb.....Beef continues in limited request at from $5 70@$11 50 for Mess, and $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess. Sales, 110 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet, within the range of from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $14@$21 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been selling in small lots at $23@$24 for new, ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been inactive at drooping rates.

RICE—Has been very quiet at our quotations. We quote Carolina at $7 50@$8 50; Rangoon at $6 87½@$7 12, and Patna $7 25@$7 75.

SALT—Has been moderately sought after, including Turk's Island at 40c.@45c. Liverpool Ground at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 25 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory-filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c. Jobbers' store prices for various brands of Liverpool Fine have been as follows: Ashton's Fine, $3@$3 25; Worthington's do., $2 10@$2 25; Higgins' do., $2 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 10@$2 12½ ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 9c., currency, ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been moderately active, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1 02½; Mace at $1 45@$1 47½; Cassia, 36½c.@37½c.; White Pepper, 39c.@40c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; Ginger at 9½c.@11c.; Pimento at 10c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales, 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2 15, gold, ₱ bushel, sixty days' credit, showing an easier market.

SUGARS—A moderate business has been reported in Raw on the basis of yesterday's quotations, the advantage as to price continuing in favor of purchasers. Sales, 1,240 hhds. and 1,079 boxes, including 500 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 9½c.; 600 hhds. very common to fully fair do. at 8½c.@9½c.; 130 hhds. Trinidad, Port Spain, on private terms; and 1,079 boxes Havanas; Molasses, Syrup, and Clayed Sugars, at from 8½c.@10½c., ₱ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9½c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8⅝c.@9½c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at 10½c.@12½c., as the extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 12½c.; Granulated, 12½c.; Ground, 12½c.; White A, 12¼c.; Yellow C, 11¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate demand at about previous rates; sales, 71,000 lbs. very common to choice at 9½c.@9¾c. Of Stearine, 87,000 lbs. were sold at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 370 bbls., in lots, part last evening, mainly at 95½c., but including small lots as high as 96c. and as low as 95c. ₱ gallon. Market steady.

WOOL—There has been a fair show of confidence on the part of holders, who have not been eager to place stocks, and who have been insisting on asking prices. The demand, however, has been very moderate for all kinds, and the actual dealings have been limited in amount.

FREIGHTS—The movements today were on a very limited scale, and rates were generally depressed and tending downward. There was a slow call for grain, petroleum and cotton room. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 1,200 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d., by steam, and ⅜d.@5-16d. by sail, ₱ lb.; 7,800 bushels Grain, by steam, (inlet room,) at 10½d. ₱ standard bushel, showing a reduction; 500 tierces Beef, by steam, at 7s. ₱ tierce; 4,800 boxes Cheese, by do., at 45s.; 120 tcs. Lard, &c., by do., at 40s.; 60 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 30s., ₱ ton; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, by steam, 23,000 bushels Wheat, at 11½d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Apples, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 100 tons Oil-cake, at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 372 tons, with Molasses, from Philadelphia, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 626 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 8s. 3d. ₱ quarter; a British bark, 376 tons, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, for the United Kingdom, at equal to 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 100 tcs. Lard, at 40s., and small lots of measurement goods, at 3s. 8d. ₱ ton. For Gibraltar and orders, a German bark, 485 tons, (now at Boston,) with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, for Mediterranean, at 5s 6d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1871.

There was no trade in Beeves or Milch Cows or Veals on this forenoon. Sheep and Lambs dull—trade in them small. Sheep ranged from 5c.@6½c. ₱ lb., Lambs from 6¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb. On a heavy supply of coarse Hogs, trade was very dull and small; prices from 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb., live weight.

SALES TODAY.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 137 Sheep, weight 12,370 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 147 Sheep, weight 11,900 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 530 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 60 Lambs, weight 3,110 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 359 Sheep, weight 30,950 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 3 Sheep, weight 330 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 28 Lambs, weight 1,860 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 23 Lambs, weight 1,550 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 68 Lambs, weight 4,500 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, for week ending Oct. 25, 1871: 4,153 head; average for Sheep, $4 10 ₱ head: average for Lambs, $3 95 ₱ head; range of prices for Sheep, 4½c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 6c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; 122 Veals, grassers, from $4 66@$7 25 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Oct. 25, 1871: 21,311 Hogs, 8,219 Sheep and Lambs; due today, 5,200 Hogs, 400 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals this forenoon at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market: 478 Sheep, 96 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Oct. 23, 1871: 2,300 head of horned Cattle, 5,989 Sheep, 15 Veals; 11,805 Hogs on transit to New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 61,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 71,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 13½c.; Oats, 9c., to New-York. FLOUR steady. WHEAT unsettled and nominal. CORN steady; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 64c. OATS dull and nominally 43c. for No. 2; sales, 14,000 bushels on private terms. BARLEY lower; sales, 2,500 bushels Canada at 60c. RYE nominal. SEEDS unchanged. PORK steady at $14. LARD steady at 10c. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal. CATTLE—Receipts, 314 head, making 3,316 head, or 208 cars, against 449 cars received at the same time last week; market fairly active, and prices ¼c.@½c. higher, with most all offering finding sale; sales, 403 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,292@1,384 lbs., at $4 90@$5 25; 337 Indiana, ranging from 1,120@1,531 lbs., at $4 35@$6 30; 53 Ohio, averaging 1,348 lbs., at $5 40; 167 Michigan, ranging from 935@1,500 lbs., at $3 50@$5 35; 54 Texas, averaging 900 lbs., at $3 25; 105 Kansas, ranging from 1,122@1,185 lbs., at $3 62½@$3 75. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,960 head; market steady for Canada; Western dull and heavy at ¼c. decline; sales, 733 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 79 lbs. to 85 lbs., at $4@$4 50; 185 Missouri, averaging 83 lbs., at $4 50; 399 Ohio, averaging 80 lbs., at $4 50; 291 Indiana, averaging 83 lbs., at $4 55; 943 Canada, ranging from 108 lbs. to 132 lbs. at $5@$5 37½; 879 Canada Lambs, ranging from 69 lbs. to 85 lbs., at $5 75@$6 25. HOGS—Receipts, 3,307 head; market dull and drooping, with but light demand, and closing weak, with good many unsold; sales, 1,855 head at $4 25@$4 60 for common to choice.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—QUERCITRON BARK nominal; No. 1 at $35. FLAX-SEED quite active at 10c.@10½c. TIMOTHY nominal. FLOUR very quiet, and Winter Wheat Family market favors buyers; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin Extra Family, $7@$7 50@$8 25; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio Extra Family, $7@$7 50; Fancy, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 63; White, $1 60@$1 63. RYE held; 95c.@96c. CORN unsettled; Yellow, 75c.@76c.; Mixed Western, 73c.@74c. OATS dull; Black and Mixed, 46c.@47c.; White, 49c. COFFEE—Stock in first hands exhausted. SUGAR dull; Fair to Good Refining, 9c.@9½c.; Grocery Grades, 9½c.@10½c. MOLASSES very quiet; Clayed at 28c.@32c.; Muscovado, 28c.@35c. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. Mess PORK, $14 50. LARD, 9¾c.@10c. WHISKY dull at 98c.; small sales and lower.

OSWEGO, Oct. 25.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter and $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 47, in round lots; sales, in car lots, at $1 50. CORN scarce; sales, 1,000 bushels, in car lots, at 72c.@73c. BARLEY in good demand; sales, 50,000 bushels Bay Quinte, at 92c.@93c., closing at the latter. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuffs, $24; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 93½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7c. to Albany. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c. RECEIPTS—By lake—12,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Barley 6,300 bushels Rye, 770,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS—By canal—4,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Barley, 1,052,000 feet of lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—FLOUR scarce; Low grades firm; Superfine Winter, $5@$5 25; Extra do., $5 40@$5 65; Double Extra do., $5 75@$6 15. WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 31@$1 32. CORN dull and drooping; mixed, on track, 42c.@43c. OATS dull and unchanged; mixed, on track, 33c. BARLEY steady; prime Minnesota, 72½c.@75c. RYE easier; No. 2 Spring, 61c.@62c. HIGHWINES dull at 88c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK quiet at $13. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c.; order lots advanced ¼c. LARD quiet at 9½c. Live HOGS firmer at $3 75@$4 25. CATTLE unchanged; sales at $4 50 for good to choice Steers. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—COTTON steady in fair demand; Middling, 18⅛c.@18⅜c.; net receipts 87 bales; gross, 1,205 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 585 bales; stock, 2,743 bales. FLOUR dull; Western Family $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT firmer; Red, good to prime, $1 53@$1 62; Ohio and Indiana, $1 53@$1 56; Pennsylvania, $1 55@$1 57. CORN—Southern White quiet at 65c.@68c. OATS dull at 46c.@48c. Mess PORK quiet and steady at $14 50. BACON quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib, 8⅜c. Sugar-cured HAMS 17c.@17½c. LARD quiet and steady at 10½c. WHEAT firm at 95½c. Western BUTTER—Better grades in fair demand, lower grades not wanted; 10c.@22c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Family, $6 40@$6 60. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1 33@$1 37. CORN in fair demand and higher; New and Old Ear, 45c.@55c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged; 70c.@85c. PORK steady at $12 50. LARD dull and unchanged; sales at 9c.@9¼c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light; holders firm, asking 6¼c. for Shoulders; Sides, 6¾c.@7¼c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides closed at 7¾c. Live HOGS unchanged; best grades, $4@$4 25. CATTLE dull and drooping at $2 60@$4 25. WHISKY in good demand at 90c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Supply of WHEAT accumulating, and stock now here fair, embracing all grades; no sales to note. RYE dull at 93c. for Western, and 95c.@97c. for State. CORN firm at 75c. for Western Mixed, from store. BARLEY firm; sales 4,000 bushels two-rowed Canada West at 81¾c.; 7,000 bushels Extra Bay of Quinte at 94c. Nothing doing in BARLEY-MALT. OATS dull; State, 50c.@51c.; Extra White, 52c.@53c.; Western, 49c.@50c.; Extra White do., 51c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—TOBACCO active and unchanged; sales, 60 hhds. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR steady; Family Extra, $6 60. GRAIN quiet but firm. WHEAT—Red and White, $1 45@$1 55. OATS, 35c.@38c. PROVISIONS firmer and higher. PORK, $13 50. BACON—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16½c. LARD, 9¾c.@10½c. WHISKY steady; sales at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales at $6. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 1, $1 21; No. 2, $1 18@$1 18⅛; $1 19 seller November; No. 3, $1 14½. OATS—No. 2, 30c. CORN—No. 2 scarce; sales at 47c. RYE steady; No. 1, 62c. BARLEY in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 55c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour and 56,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS to Oswego, 16½c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet but firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 35. CORN quiet, but better; High Mixed, 61c.; Low do., 60c. OATS steady at 38½c. PETROLEUM—Refined steady; sales of car lots at 22½c.@22¾c.; Crude dull and nominal; sales at $5 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—COTTON heavy; Middlings, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 797 bales; gross, 1,320 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,702 bales; coastwise, 1,549 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 47,638 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 25.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 3,301 bales; exports coastwise, 1,560 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 31,904 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25.—FLOUR unchanged. CORN drooping; shelled, 67½c. OATS lower; sales at 48c. PORK firm and scarce. LARD firm, 10¾c.@11½c. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 8½c.; Sides, 8¾c.@9c.

MOBILE, Oct. 25.—COTTON easier; not quotably lower; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 1,316 bales; exports, coastwise, 704 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 24,346 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 25.—COTTON steady; Low Middlings, 17¼c.@17½c. Net receipts, 1,850 bales; exports, coastwise, 774 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 9,341 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 18¾c.; net receipts, 390 bales; gross, 1,885 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 25.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 18c. Net receipts, 173 bales; exports, coastwise, 903 bales; sales, 147 bales; stock, 3,141 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 17¾c. Net receipts, 2,010 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,759 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 15,394 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 25.—COTTON flat; good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 71 bales; stock, 27,986 bales.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 25.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 800 bales; sales, 700 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 25—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93@93⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 90⅜; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 89¼.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90¾; 1865s, old, 90⅜; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 25—A. M.—United States Five-twenty bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Oct. 25—A. M.—Rentes opened at 57f. 35c. P. M.—Rentes closed at 57f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat; Middling Upland, 9½d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is heavy. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 9½d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.@9¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at Savannah or Charleston, shipping or shipped, at 9⅛d. for Middling. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 33s. 3d. ₱ quarter. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 18d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Oct. 25.—PETROLEUM, 49 francs for fine pale American.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MLLES. CHARBOUNIER

Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman Altemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France, at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Sixteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In five years, 22 have entered College—10 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. For circulars apply as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Special attention to the Primary Department.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares BOYS for business or college. The thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars with testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, Chancellor Crosby, and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway.

M. M. HOBBY,
G. CHASE, A. B.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under twelve can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 25 East 31st-st., Sept. 21. Mrs. Jonson will also continue her private classes as formerly.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

DR. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 35th-st., prepares for the City Colleges and Yale; fifteen years' experience; letters from the late Prof. Anthon, Owen Woolsey, New-York University.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute for both sexes at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D., 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PROF. HENRI LIOTARD WILL REsume his lessons in the French language and literature, in the City of New-York, on the 3d of October. Address Box No. 524 Stamford, Conn.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 38TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 106 East 38th-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., is now open.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y. A boarding-school for 12 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

AARON BAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS AND LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery and printing. Diaries for 1872.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Fourteenth Annual Term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms, or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Students may enter their names at the Law Library, Washington-square, at 9 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Session ends June 19, 1872. The degree, conferred upon examination, admits to practice without further examination. For circulars, &c., address D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—WANTED, A North German or Swiss lady as governess to three children; must be able to take entire charge, and also be familiar with English, French and music; residence on Hudson, a short distance from the City. Address J. C., Post-office Box No. 359, General Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, an experienced teacher of the classics, mathematics and English branches, with the very best of City and University references, desires to devote a few hours each day to private instruction. Address UNIVERSITY, Uptown Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

TO LADIES' SCHOOLS.—A YOUNG lady recently arrived from England, who has filled the position of governess in a gentleman's family for eighteen months, wishes a situation as assistant in a private school. Address Miss DEACON, No. 24 Oak-st., Newark, N. J.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical, French and English teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; testimonials and City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, HIGHLY RECOMmended, whose mornings are engaged, desires a few pupils for the afternoon. Address H. T., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WITH UNEXCEPtionable references wishes to make an engagement with one or two families as visiting governess to young children for a few hours each day; music taught also. Call or address No. 52 West 29th-st.

A LADY TEACHER, THOROUGHLY qualified, will give her services in exchange for board to any family of high respectability; highest references. Address E. W. H., Up-town Advertising office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of October, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL E. SIMONDS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM ANDERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Hiram Anderson, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. L. WIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George J. L. Wight, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 18th day of October, 1871.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

o19-1aw3wTh*

NO. 2,856.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. L. WIGHT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George J. L. Wight, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1871. L. L. VAN ALLEN, Assignee.

o19-1aw3wTh* No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN H. WEED, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,126.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edwin H. Weed, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of October, A.D. 1871. CHARLES J. BRECK, Assignee,

o19-1aw3wTh* No. 251 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH LODER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jeremiah Loder, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1871. WM. P. LYON, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER J. GEORGE and WILLIAM F. GEORGE, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1871, the subscriber will, on the 3d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the auction-rooms of Burdett & Dennis, No. 113 Pearl-street, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of three horses, three wagons, and four sets of harness.—Oct. 24, 1871. GEORGE H. SHARPE,

United States Marshal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.

A successful mercantile house in St. Louis, whose business is rapidly increasing beyond their present means to manage it, will take a special or active partner with from $30,000 to $50,000 capital. The house in question control the sale of goods for the West and South of some of the largest Eastern factories, and also own the monopoly of an important article in the trade, paying eighty per cent. profit. Strict investigation of the business will be afforded and best financial references given. Address with real name and reference,

E. C. CLARKE,
No. 2,629 Locust-st.,
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TO SILVERSMITHS, JEWELERS, &c.—The advertiser, who is a good designer and engraver, and has a practical knowledge of gilding, enameling, and working of the precious metals, wishes to form a business connection with some responsible firm; can furnish some capital. Address W., No. 1 Dorrance-st., Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE PROPERTY, OR an interest in one of the leading first-class hotels in the State; it is offered on account of one of the partners going abroad for his health; terms made easy. Address PROPRIETOR, Post-office Box No. 4,564, New-York.

WANTED—A SPECIAL GENERAL PARTner with Fifty Thousand Dollars Capital in one of the oldest, most successful jobbing hardware houses in this City. Address, which will be confidential, HARDWARE JOBBERS, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, THIS EVENING, in the church corner of Oliver and Henry sts, the President, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, is to deliver a sermon on *The Verbal Inspiration of the Scriptures.*

MEETINGS.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held on SATURDAY, the 28th, at Mr. Delmonico's, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of the President.

C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS AND SHOES,
a specialty at
CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 385 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE NERVOUS MAN, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Brougham, Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton and Miss Rowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman and Messrs. Pateman and Wilson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Leading characters by Messrs. Sothern and J. T. Raymond, Miss Amy Roselle, Miss Nelly Kemp and Miss Jenny Lee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EILEEN OGE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Geo. Clark, and Miss Rose Evans.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
LA FAVORITA, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss A. L. Cary, and Messrs. Brignoli and Jamet.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
LA PERICHOLE, (Opera Bouffe.) Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee and Mr. Fernand Noe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marten and Kiralfy troupes.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WILLIAM TELL, (German Opera.) Leading characters by Mr. Theo. Wachtel and Miss Pauline Canissa.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.
BURLESQUE, VAUDEVILLE, and ACROBATIC Performance.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
42d-st., near 8th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. H. M. GALLAHER. Subject: "America and the Americans."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON. Subject: "Demagogues and Working Men."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF INDIAN CARTOONS.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-Weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1 241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 8 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the TIMES, *containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the* TIMES *counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Courrier Diplomatique*, of Paris, published, yesterday, an account of the partially formed alliance between England and France for the defense of Denmark in the war of 1864, which seems to show that England was in fault in not taking the part of Denmark.

The troubles with the Bohemian Diet in Austria still continue; and in case no Deputies are sent to the Reichsrath from Bohemia, Count HOHENWARTH, President of the Council, will resign.

The railway employes in the vicinity of Cologne, Germany, have commenced a strike.

Gov. HOFFMAN has issued a proclamation appointing the 23d day of November as a day of thanksgiving.

A riot has taken place at Los Angeles, Cal., owing to the action of several of the Chinese in firing on officers attempting to arrest one of their number. A mob assembled and hung fifteen of them, besides killing several more of them.

The President of Chili has been formally inaugurated and the new Ministry appointed.

Disturbances at the coming elections are very much feared at Lima, Peru, and many of the inhabitants are preparing for it by laying up food, so that they may not be obliged to leave their houses while the balloting is going on.

New deposits of guano have been found at the Lobos Islands.

The business prospects in Chicago are looking more and more favorable; and the Treasurer reports receipts of money for the sufferers amounting to $1,486,986.

The Brazilian Senate passed the Emancipation bill by a large majority, and the edict is to take effect immediately.

Citizens willing to serve as "watchers," over the canvassing of the vote at the coming elections, are requested to send their names and addresses to John J. Davenport, head-quarters of Committee on Elections of "Committee of Seventy," No. 39 West Union-square, third floor. Persons possessing information of fraudulent registration, or fraudulent practices of any kind connected with registration or the election, are requested to communicate it in person or by letter to Mr. Davenport, at the above place.

What is at Stake.

We hope the people thoroughly understand the vast stake which depends upon the approaching election. If they allow the Tweed gang to obtain possession of the Legislature next month, their property will be mortgaged to an extent of which they have not yet dreamed, and the credit of the City will be irreparably injured in every market. It is known all over the world that New-York is now governed by thieves—there has been absolutely no answer, and there can be none, to the charges brought against TWEED and his accomplices. We present today fresh and damning proof against TWEED personally. Even the New-York *Herald*, which has done its best for the gang, is obliged to admit that "robberies and frauds on an immense scale" have been carried on. Our rulers have taken the money from the City Treasury, and paid it in to their own private accounts, or speculated with it in real estate, or bought costly libraries and horses, or sent it (as in one case, at least, has been done) over to Europe in hard cash. All this is well known. We repeat, the most ardent supporters of the Tweed set do not attempt to deny the charges. They only say that these charges have been preferred by "TWEED's political enemies." The truth of them is admitted on all sides. The extracts from TWEED's banking accounts which we publish this morning reveal the process by which public money becomes private capital. Let any man of business glance over the figures given in our supplement, and tell us plainly whether they do not show that TWEED has been guilty of sheer robbery. And it is not at all probable that he is much worse than any of the rest.

Now give these men control of the next Legislature, and what are they likely to do with it? Let us not be accused of indulging in extreme suppositions on the subject. It will be perfectly fair to form a judgment about what the Ring is likely to do in the future from what it has done in the past. Look, for example, at the famous "Two per Cent." Tax bill. That was avowedly introduced for the purpose of simplifying and reducing the taxation of the City. "Now you know what you will have to pay for taxes," it was said by the Tweed gang—"give us two per cent. and we will ask for no more. To be sure, you must pay extra for sweeping the streets, watering them, and for all other works which are performed by municipal governments—but two per cent. will satisfy our *direct* demands upon you." Our readers will remember—and yet how little *is* remembered in these days!—that PETER COOPER and the Citizens' Association "came out strong" in support of this wonderful two per cent. scheme. NATHANIEL SANDS (price $25,000 a year) assured the people that it was the most advantageous measure for them ever introduced. After that he went and pocketed his quarter's salary—or bribe—just as if he had been an honest man. If we mistake not, the *Evening Post* cordially supported the Two per Cent. bill on the ground that it would limit the taxation of the City to a definite point. And now how do we stand? The money raised under the Two per Cent. bill has gone, no one knows where. The bill expressly provided that from the sum raised under its authority "*shall be paid all the expenses of the City and County Governments for all their Departments.*" TWEED and his friends have taken the money—OVER THIRTY MILLIONS this year. And now the laborers cannot be paid, the *Herald* says the Departments cannot go on, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preaches, Sunday after Sunday, the duty of "sympathizing" with TWEED. The first duty of a Christian, according to his new code, is to strike out the theory of punishment, and substitute for it unlimited rewards for vice and misconduct. Is not this a highly satisfactory state of things?

Judge INGRAHAM has decided, in effect, that as much money may be spent upon the public Departments as the heads of those Departments choose to raise by means of bonds or stocks, *in addition* to the money raised under the Two per Cent. bill. Thirty millions have been made away with, and a large part of this money was intended for the expenses of all the Departments. Now a Judge is found ready to decide that these Departments may run the public into debt to an unlimited amount, besides spending the ready money raised by taxation. It is a timely warning of the new series of frauds we must look for if we do not prevent the Legislature from falling into the hands of TWEED and his friends. Public liberty was never more in danger than it was last session, when OAKEY HALL's bill for gagging the Press and stifling the voice of the public was smuggled through both Houses. That is nothing to what we shall see if we let slip the present opportunity of driving these men from their positions. After all the exposures that have been made, it seems incredible that the thieves should be in power today. But that they should not only be ruling us now, but feel perfectly confident of ruling us for years to come—that they should be already preparing schemes to "put through" in the next Legislature, which they expect to "own"—all this forms a spectacle totally unparalleled in modern history. These, however, are the hard facts before us. A week after the meeting at the Cooper Institute, the whole Tweed gang were in a panic. Now they are confident of victory; their portraits are stretched on huge canvases across our streets; their election wagons go along our thoroughfares tolling big bells; restless energy and activity characterize all their proceedings. Will honest citizens alone stand immovable? Next Tuesday week will tell the tale—a tale destined to be recalled, either with pride or shame, by many generations of New-Yorkers.

The Master Thief.

A blow is to be struck at last against the robbers of the City Treasury, and every honest man will agree that it is not a moment too soon. It is high time that New-York should be relieved of the gross scandal of a man like the "Boss" buying his way into the State Senate with the money of the plundered tax-payers, and defying an outraged public to prevent him obtaining the means of robbing them still further. We have been told that prison bars could not save us from the colossal scoundrelism of TWEED; that the roughs, whom he holds at his beck, were stronger than the honest citizens of New-York, and that, struggle as it might, the community could not unloose the grasp of ruffians from its throat, or force their hands out of its pocket. The same hopeless feeling was creeping over us as prevailed during the palmy days of the Ring. Then, no one doubted that they stole upon a scale which was absolutely without parallel, but they were so securely intrenched behind cunningly-devised laws, fraudulent voting machinery and a whole army of accomplices, composed of influential capitalists as well as of loafers, prize-fighters and convicted felons, that with but few exceptions people thought it an impossible enterprise to defeat or even disturb them. When the proofs of their guilt were made clear to all the world, and people were startled to find how much it had exceeded the most extravagant estimates, it seemed as if a wave of popular anger would at once sweep the whole infamous gang from place and power. But when instead of being sent to pick oakum and break stones like other thieves, the Tammany Ring continued to rule us as heretofore, to laugh at Courts and public opinion, and even to extract sympathy from one or two weak-minded people, the old exploded tradition of their wonderful resources and amazing strength of following were revived, and a deeply-wronged community showed some signs of going to sleep again.

If anything can arouse the New-York public to that pitch of indignation which alone becomes them in the present crisis, it is the accounts which we publish today. Here we have, thanks to the labors of Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, full and conclusive evidence that WM. M. TWEED differs only from a common thief in having stolen tens of thousands instead of tens of dollars. Several confederates are implicated in the transactions now disclosed, but TWEED is the central figure of the whole system of rascality. Remember, this is but a leaf out of a long official record of swindling, and marks how monstrous the robbery is, and how clear is the evidence which brings it home. TWEED, aided by the inventive mind of SWEENY, gets a bill, entitled the County Tax Levy, put through the Legislature. Under its provisions HALL and CONNOLLY and himself are constituted a special Board of Audit to pass upon all claims not audited by the old Board of Supervisors, incurred prior to April 26, 1870. A list of the claims so audited constitutes the first of the tables presented in our supplement of today. Their amount, as will be seen, is $6,312,641 37. They include a portion of the Ingersoll, Garvey and Keyser warrants first published in these columns. That these payments were only another name for robbery has already been sufficiently demonstrated. We have frequently repeated the popular demand of who got the money? and are now able to give this question a reply, which, as far as it goes, is perfectly authoritative.

We refer to the affidavit of Mr. TILDEN for a detailed account of how the disposal of the money was traced, and to the second of our tables for a full statement of its fraudulent division, so far as has yet been ascertained. The facts shown by this startling exhibit are briefly these: Of $6,312,641 37 of claims passed by the special Board of Audit, $6,095,309 17 were fraudulent, and destined to serve as Ring plunder. Of the tradesmen in whose names the warrants were drawn, only two directly received their proceeds. These were INGERSOLL and GARVEY, and they merely acted as agents to the chief distributor of the plunder, E. A. WOODWARD. Two-thirds of the entire amount drawn by INGERSOLL and GARVEY from the County Treasury for work which was never done, is directly traced, as having been transferred, by the simple process of depositing one check and drawing out another, into the hands of WOODWARD. Once the money has reached this stage of its progress there is no attempt at concealing its further destination. WOODWARD first deposits the plunder on his own account, then he draws checks representing TWEED's share of the swag, and without going through the formality of cashing the checks and handing the proceeds to his master, he simply fills up a deposit ticket in his own handwriting and passes over the check to be added to the bank account of TWEED. In this way the sum of $932,858 50 of stolen money is traced directly into the possession of TWEED by proofs as clear as ever burglar was convicted of stealing plate.

In addition to this, we have a disclosure of the net amount of TWEED's share of the public funds filched in the name of the New-York Printing Company, the *Transcript* Association, and the Manufacturing Stationers' Company. Out of $384,395 19 drawn on June 7, 1870, by C. E. WILBOUR on account of these allied swindling concerns, TWEED received on June 8 the sum of $104,333 64, bringing the total amount of plunder which he received from the transactions of the Special Board of Audit up to $1,037,192 14.

As the net result of four months' stealings from one particular source this is sufficiently striking. And now let the citizens of New-York ask themselves this plain question: Can we afford to allow this rascal, TWEED, to have the control for one hour longer of the spending of public money? The Mayor assisted him to cheat the people, and knows too well how much he is involved in TWEED's villany to help to rid us of his thievish control of a great City Department. Let the untrammelled Judges who shall be selected to try this still powerful criminal make short work of the outrage which his immunity from punishment inflicts upon the citizens of New-York.

Sweeny's Brother-in-Law.

Yesterday the public were informed by one of the Ring journals that they were much indebted to JOHN J. BRADLEY for the services he had rendered them. Now BRADLEY is City Chamberlain, and SWEENY's candidate for Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District. Moreover he enjoys the distinction of being SWEENY's brother-in-law. The latter fact accounts for the Ring journals taking him up. How far the public are "indebted" to him for his services may be accurately estimated from the following particulars of his income:

Salary as City Chamberlain	$8,000 00
Salary as County Chamberlain	10,000 00
Salary as Commissioner of Sinking Fund	1,000 00
Salary as President of Croton Aqueduct Board, where he never rendered any service	16,583 33
Fees for drawing check for State taxes, to be forwarded to Albany, (no service except signing check,) for last	38,146 12
Fees this year for drawing similar check over	55,000 00
Salary as State Senator and pickings connected with it, (indefinite in amount.)	

Now add to this the salaries received by other members of the SWEENY-BRADLEY families:

GEO. T. BRADLEY, (brother or nephew of JOHN J.)	
Salary as Second Auditor of City Accounts	5,000 00
JAMES M. SWEENY, (brother of SWEENY.)	
Salary as Clerk of the Supreme Court	4,800 00
Salary as Deputy Chamberlain.	4,800 00
WILLIAM A. HENRY, (brother-in-law.)	
Salary as Auditor of Accounts.	6,000 00
THOMAS J. BARR, (uncle.)	
Salary as Police Commissioner.	15,000 00
	$164,329 45
One year's (312 days) pay of 263 laborers, at $2 a day	164,112 00

Are the services of four relatives of PETER B. SWEENY worth more to the City than those of 263 working men?

The sums stated above only represent a very small part of the emoluments derived by the persons named. And yet we are told by the *Herald* that BRADLEY has made a present to the City of upward of a hundred thousand dollars, which he *might* have filched and did not! This is as if a burglar turned upon the man who arrested him, and said, "Let me go, for I might have stolen everything you had in your house, and I have only taken half!"

BRADLEY's re-election will be a most important triumph for the Ring. It will be the victory of SWEENY and HALL—that is why the *Herald* supports him. Voters! Will you consent to play into the hands of the knaves who are bringing such disgrace and ruin upon the City?

The Case of the Horton.

It is a great satisfaction to those who desire to see this Government carried on under the influence of reason, and not of passion that the excited expressions of applause given by many of the citizens of Massachusetts to the recapture of the *Horton* have met with no response from our officials at Washington. The Cabinet will not go off half-cocked. When the fishing craft demands fresh paper from Mr. BOUTWELL, he replies that he must first look into the affair. This evidently is the course of common sense and of statesmanship.

As the facts appear, the *Horton* had been captured by a British revenue cutter, on the ground that she had violated the treaty by lying within three miles of the Colonial shore for the purpose of fishing. She, on the other hand, claims that she was just without the prescribed distance. The question would have been decided by the British Admiralty Courts, but the bold Yankee skipper did not rest contented with awaiting this decision, and with much address and courage re-captured the craft, and took her back to Gloucester. The question which will now come before the two Governments is: "Must the *Horton* be restored to her captors?" or, "Is she free again by the act of her Captain?"

A somewhat similar case occurred during our civil war. A British ship, the *Emily St. Pierre*, was captured by our blockading squadron while endeavoring to break the blockade at Charleston, and was sent to Philadelphia, for adjudication, under a prize crew. During the voyage, the original crew retook the vessel and carried her back to Liverpool, to her former owners. Our Government demanded her restoration, on two grounds: That the rescue was in violation of the laws of nations, which furnished sufficient ground for the condemnation of the vessel, and that it was a breach of duty on the part of the neutral, who is bound to submit to the decisions of the Prize Courts of the captor. Earl RUSSELL refused the demand. His grounds were that the rescue was not a violation of any municipal law of England, and that the vessel was not then in the custody of the British Government, and that they had no legal right to take her from her owners, or legal ground for proceeding against the vessel or the owners. He held further, that even if the rescue was a ground for condemnation, this could only be made by the belligerent Prize Court. The British Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and could not decide that the title to the vessel had passed to the captor before a judicial sentence by his own Courts. The possessory right of the captor was only one of force, which he could assert by penalties or condemnation through his Prize Courts; but it was not the obligation of a neutral Power to make laws to enforce such possessory rights against their own citizens.

This position certainly rested on common sense, and appears finally to have been accepted by our own Government. This precedent does not apply precisely to the case of the *Horton*, as here there are no belligerents or neutrals; but the principles there laid down by Earl RUSSELL, and not apparently refuted by Mr. ADAMS, would seem to justify a refusal on the part of our Government to restore the *Horton*. Our Government has no legal power over the *Horton*, and she is not in its custody, and there is no legal ground for proceedings against her. The vessel had not been condemned, and the possessory right of the Colonial authorities was simply one of force. We are not bound, of course, to anticipate the decision of the British Prize Courts, or to enforce this possessory right against our own citizens. If the captor could not or did not guard and assert his own rights over the captured vessel, we are under no obligation to help him; and are certainly under none to proceed against the vessel or the rescuer. Indeed, in no case could the Captain who rescued the schooner be legally punished.

What remedy has, then, the British Government? The usual legal one. She can bring a suit to reclaim her possessory right over the vessel before our own Courts, which have cognizance of such matters. And before these impartial tribunals we may be sure the case will be decided solely on grounds of law and equity. What that decision will be is not so easy to predict as the probable decision of our Cabinet. The latter is a political or governmental verdict; the former a judicial and legal one. And to all students of international law such a decision would be of deep interest, as settling a long-debated question.

The Ratification Meeting.

The meeting held last evening to ratify the Republican nominations was marked by spirit in the speakers, and interest on the part of the audience. Senator FENTON was not present. He wrote, on the 17th, declaring that "no one shall surpass him in earnestness of effort to maintain our principles, and secure the triumph of integrity and justice in the administration of government." This was certainly better than if he had come and declared, as he declared last year, that he did not expect our ticket to succeed. Senator CONKLING was pre-engaged to speak in the interior. He sent an eloquent letter, in which, among other things, he said:

"Last year I addressed many Republican meetings in different portions of the State, and everywhere the same obstacle was found. It was a settled belief that majorities sufficient to elect local tickets were all the case required; that no matter what majority for the State ticket the rural districts might give, they would be falsely counted down on Manhattan Island. This year the same fear weighs upon our people, and nothing will do so much to insure the downfall of Tammany in the State as palpable indications that the people of the City mean to have some approach to a fair vote and a fair count."

The Senator may reassure the people of the State on this point. We of New-York City mean to have not only some approach, but a very near approach, to a fair vote and a fair count. This is being provided for by the Committee of Seventy, made up of some of the best, ablest, and shrewdest men of both parties. They do not wish the details of their plan laid before the people. Suffice it to say that the Committee's precautions are extensive. They are the agents of the people, and the people are behind them. We ask our fellow-citizens in the interior to believe that there will be no mistake, no half-way work this time.

We hope every one will read the speech of Mr. EVARTS, which was the leading one of the evening. It is a clear *résumé* of the facts bearing on the merits of the respective tickets. Mr. EVARTS is a man in whose scholarly attainments and professional application have not prevented him from gaining a thorough knowledge of the feeling of the people, and preserving his power of arousing it. At the same time he is as far removed as possible from the temptations of the demagogue, and speaks what he has to say frankly and fearlessly. When, heretofore, he says concerning Tammany's triumph over its rivals in the Democratic Convention, that it was complete, and everybody knew it, we may be sure that the misrepresentation and sophistry of the Democratic Press have accomplished little in producing the contrary impression. When Mr. EVARTS says that corruption in Government is bound to fail invariably in the long run, we may be sure that this is what educated and enlightened men are feeling, and what they are prepared to make true, even if, as the speaker boldly declared, we have, failing a fair account of ballots, to make a fair count of bayonets. These are special indications of the general spirit of the meeting, which was that of energy and resolution. As the election approaches, and it is less than a fortnight removed now, the citizens of New-York are becoming more keenly sensitive to the peculiar importance of the duty it imposes upon them. Shall thieves plunder and oppress, while pretending to govern New-York? That is the question they have to answer, and Tammany is sure to suffer when the response is made. Let the people of the interior do their part. The returns from Manhattan Island will not disappoint them.

Good Nominations.

The nomination of Dr. AUGUST WEISSMAN for Senator in the Sixth District, is one of the best yet made, and it will gratify every friend of Reform to learn that he has been prevailed upon to accept. Dr. WEISSMANN is among the oldest, best known and most highly-respected Germans in the City, and is universally popular among his countrymen. He consents to run at a great sacrifice to himself, and solely from a desire to promote the cause of legislative and Municipal reform. Our German fellow-citizens now have an opportunity to send to the Senate a representative man who will reflect honor upon their nationality. With two Tammany office-holders running against him, (WOLTMAN and NACHTMAN,) Dr. WEISSMAN's chances of election ought to be beyond question.

HENRY HAIGHT, who has been nominated for the Assembly in the Tenth District, is another candidate on whom all honest men can cordially unite. This District comprises a portion of the Seventeenth Ward, where the German vote is largely in the ascendancy, and in Mr. HAIGHT they have a candidate who commands the respect and confidence of men of all parties.

In the Ninth Assembly District Mr. STEPHEN PELL has received the united nomination of both branches of the Republican Party, and has been indorsed by the Council of Political Reform. His personal popularity in the District, and his high character for honesty and integrity will insure him the support of citizens of all parties who desire to elevate the standard of our representatives in the Legislature. The District is Republican by a clear majority, but Tammany has succeeded in carrying it by fraud, heretofore, and will make a desperate effort to do it again. The candidate of the "Ring" is WILLIAM G. BERGEN, who served in the Legislatures of 1869 and 1870, and proved himself to be a pliant tool of the Tammany oligarchy. Though professing to be the champion of the "working men," his labors in the Legislature were chiefly devoted to protecting the most odious monopolies that have fastened themselves upon our citizens—the swindling Gas Companies. He now holds the office of Chief of the "Bureau of Lamps and Gas," under the Tammany Ring. If there are any duties for him to perform in connection with the office, he has no business to neglect them by going to Albany; if not, he is drawing pay for a sinecure and ought to resign.

"The Battle of Dorking."

A French translation of *The Battle of Dorking* is having great success in Paris. The idea of London being subjected to the same bitter humiliation as that lately inflicted on the capital of France is highly agreeable just now to Gallic taste; and the fact that such a catastrophe is only a piece of prospective imagination renders the account of it little less gratifying. Some of the Paris journals are extremely outspoken on the subject. "England's turn will come next," they say, "and then in her hour of tribulation we shall refuse to succor her." Perhaps it is an appreciation of this bitter feeling that has led the correspondent of the *North German Gazette* to insist that the translation of *The Battle of Dorking* is in fact the original, and that the author is a Frenchman. The inference is that the article in *Blackwood* was translated and not the work of an English hand at all. Another German paper, the *Correspondent*, observes on this theme that, while not prepared to agree with the writer in the *Gazette* that *The Battle of Dorking* is from a French pen, it seems "even more incredible, on the other hand, that an Englishman would voluntarily undertake, at one and the same time, to render his country ridiculous abroad, and to make England the goat in the well on whose horns the Gallic fox is to spring out of the awkward predicament in which it has been placed by an inordinate and selfish thirst of conquest. England has hitherto gained only problematical advantages and scanty reputation from her alliance with France, and Englishmen ought not to forget that Germany has never yet stood on the same battle-field with England except as an ally."

This common feeling of incredulity, while strengthened in the two cases by opposite political prejudices and desires, has its chief source in the marked contrast between the habits and traditions of the Continental and the English Press. There is not the least doubt of the native origin of *The Battle of Dorking*, and those who have watched the sharp criticisms on their country put forth of late years by such writers as CARLYLE, RUSKIN, MILL, and others, have no difficulty in believing it. The notion that the smart *brochure* in question was put together in the French interest is further refuted by an obvious consideration. Delightful as the prospective sack of London has become to the Parisian mind, and much as there may be to excuse the complacency with which Frenchmen regard such an event, it is plain that a publication like *The Battle of Dorking* is likely to hinder rather than facilitate it. The warning character of that essay has sent the whole nation into a lively discussion of ways and means to avert the threatened danger; and the sentimental gratification of regarding what is, so far at least, merely a histrionic picture, must be esteemed a poor compensation for putting an enemy on her guard, so that she will strain every nerve to keep the sketch from becoming a reality.

MINOR TOPICS.

Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN announces through the *Post*, last evening, that he has commenced suits to recover the money stolen by TWEED, CONNOLLY, INGERSOLL, GARVEY and others. He professes to have done this on the 19th inst., nearly a week ago; but nobody ever heard of it until the public were informed through the Press that Messrs. O'CONOR and EVARTS were about to arrest the head thief—having traced a portion of the stolen money directly to him. O'GORMAN's official vigilance comes too late in the day. Having taken no steps to protect the City treasury while his services would have been of use, and having manifested no desire to bring the robbers to justice, the best thing he can do now is to withdraw, and leave the prosecution of the thieves to Messrs. O'CONOR and EVARTS.

The Second Senatorial District, comprising a little more than one-half of the County of Kings, has for the last two terms been represented by JAMES F. PEIRCE, a "carpet-bagger" from St. Lawrence County. Mr. PEIRCE is a quiet, serviceable political tool of Tammany, and an active partner in the Brooklyn Ring. He has few original ideas and fewer scruples, and is as generally worthless a Senator as a man of his ability could be expected to be. He is renominated by the Democrats. His opponent is Hon. JOHN C. PERRY, who is a straightforward and reliable man, and who may be depended on to fight corruption in every form. If the honest men of the district do their duty, they can have a first-rate representative this Winter.

MAGNUS GROSS is beginning to be estimated among our German citizens at his true value. For years past he has been the Teutonic henchman of the "Ring," and has run the German branch of the Tammany machine in this City. He has received his reward in two offices which he now holds under the City Government. When his Tammany cronies were proved to to be thieves, GROSS pretended to turn reformer and got himself appointed on the Reform delegation to the Rochester Convention. His associates in the delegation had no confidence in him, and were not surprised when they found him trying to bargain with Tammany for a place on the State ticket. Since his return from the Convention he has shown himself in his true colors—as the same old tool of the "Ring" that he always was. It is well that he "bolted" the reform movement just as he did; otherwise he would have been kicked out by his indignant countrymen.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS writes to the *Express* from Tien-Tsin, China, Aug. 10, that the whole country round about him is inundated, and that the path to Pekin, whither he is bent, is beset with fearful perils both from land and water sharks. Although warned by the natives not to attempt the journey, Mr. BROOKS announces his intention to go ahead, for "on, on to Pekin was the impulse within me, and to Pekin I will go." We admire the pluck of our Representative of the Eighth Congressional District, and hope his passion for Pekin will not be the death of him. If the dangers and uncertainties of the journey are really so great as he describes, we regret that Mr. BROOKS did not take a few of his fellow Sachems of Tammany Hall along with him.

The *Evening Post* states that NATHANIEL SANDS yesterday resigned his position as an officer of the Citizens' Association, and withdrew from membership of that body. Will he also resign the positions of Tax Commissioner and member of the Board of Education, which he received as the price for selling out the Citizens' Association to the Tammany "Ring?"

In another column will be found full details of the terrible explosion of union torpedoes which occurred in New-Orleans on the 19th inst. It was shown in testimony before the Coroner that three hundred cases of torpedoes were sent from this City by the ship *Hurlbut*, two days *after* the explosion at the factory in Beekman-street, and this, too, in the face of the consignee's refusal to receive them. It further appeared that the Captain of the *Hurlbut* had been deceived in the nature of his cargo. The shippers, according to his statement, had represented the cases as containing ordinary merchandise. The consequence was that no extra care was taken of them on the voyage, and it was only by the merest chance or good luck, that the vessel arrived at her destination without an explosion. At the inquest over the remains of the Beekman-street victims, the Coroner held KLUEBER, the surviving member of the firm of KLUEBER & GOLDSCHMIDT, in $10,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. What this action has been, we have not yet heard. The shocking fate of GOLDSCHMIDT ought to have deterred KLUEBER from continuing such a dangerous business, and, if it has not, then the law should step in and prevent a further sacrifice of life and property.

On Friday evening Secretary BOUTWELL is to deliver a lecture at the Mercantile Library, Astor Place, on "Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity." Such an address at such a time cannot fail to prove of the utmost interest. The demand for tickets has been large, but we have no doubt that good places may still be secured on application to Mr. W. A. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

GOV. WALKER.

An Extraordinary Speech at a Convivial Gathering in Virginia.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Oct. 24.

Gov. WALKER was banqueted in fine style at Farmville. In reply to the toast, "Our Honored Guest—the chief executive officer of Virginia, the people of our town open their hearts and homes and bid him welcome," the Governor, after some preliminary remarks of a local and pleasant character, said:

It is indeed my good fortune to be the chief executive officer of our Commonwealth, and it is a good fortune that CÆSAR himself might have been proud of, but yet I feel deeply my own feebleness in that exalted position—my own unworthiness of its honors. There is no higher position on earth, my friends, than the Governorship of Virginia. I do not say this to you because you are Virginians, but because it is nothing more than a just tribute to the Old Commonwealth for her glories in the past and for the higher tributes that await her in the future. We have some people among us, my fellow-citizens, who should not be among us—a class of people who to-day are sowing the seeds of discontent broadcast over the State. Virginia, at the close of the war, or during the more disastrous period which immediately followed, was like a sick and bed-ridden patient convalescent, but whose recovery would be slow and gradual. What would you think, my friends, of a physician who would go to such a patient and croak to him of death and the grave and the devouring worm? Such are the men who are spreading dissatisfaction among our people, and causing the more ready listeners to abandon the homes of their nativity. They are the men who tell us that things are getting worse every day; that the Treasury is being depleted; that our lands are being exhausted. They are the owls of society. Hang 'em up, my friends, to the first lamp-post; scalp 'em; say to them, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and put them away from you. I know that Virginia is improving everywhere. Yesterday I was at Lynchburg, and I saw before me ten thousand people, and not a woe-begone countenance among them. Do not let us lose confidence in ourselves. We are recovering slowly but surely. I hope we shall hear no more of this talk about Virginia retrograding. I can whip any man who says Virginia is retrograding. [Loud laughter and applause.] The Governor, somewhat embarrassed, resumed. I crave your pardon, gentlemen. In the excitement of the moment I said more than I meant. I desired to say that *I felt* as if I could whip any man, &c.

The Sons of Temperance at Irving Hall.

The annual session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York was held at Irving Hall yesterday.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the grand body was called to order by the G. W. P., A. W. GLEASON. Seventy-two new delegates were introduced and duly initiated. The reports of the G. W. P. and G. S., E. H. HOPKINS, showed a most gratifying increase in numbers, influence and funds.

The afternoon service, which took place at 3 o'clock, was mainly devoted to hearing reports of committees and the disposition of appeal cases. During the session a telegram was received from the Grand Division of New-Jersey, announcing that they were in harmonious session, which was appropriately answered. A resolution giving the privileges of the floor to J. N. STEARNS, Past Most Worthy Patriarch, was adopted unanimously, although his Division had not returned him as a delegate, which action was construed into a rejection of the action of the subordinate division, the grand body being inclined to question the expediency of the action of the subordinate division in not returning Mr. STEARNS.

In the evening the election of officers took place, which resulted in the choice of the following: Grand Worthy Patriarch, J. W. HARCOURT; Grand Worthy Associate, A. STEVENSON, Jr.; Grand Scribe, E. H. HOPKINS; Grand Treasurer, A. P. HIGGINS.

TWEED'S GUILT.

Proceedings to be Commenced at Once in the Courts.

The Scene of Action Probably in Albany.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden's Affidavit in the Case—Conclusive Statements Against the Accused.

As already stated in the TIMES, the most convincing proofs of the frauds perpetrated by TWEED, INGERSOLL, GARVEY and others has at last been obtained. The full details appear in our supplement this morning. The Attorney-General, acting through Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, will at once proceed to take important steps against the guilty parties. It is stated on the best authority that the proceedings will be of a civil nature against the thieves, in order to compel them to disgorge the vast amounts they have stolen from the City Treasury. The arrest of the plunderers may be expected at any moment, though it is thought it is not the intention of the Attorney-General to apply to any of our City Judges for warrants for their apprehension. Albany will be the scene of the strife. The bail, it is further stated, will undoubtedly be fixed at an immense amount, in order to prevent the flight of the accused parties.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. TILDEN.

The following affidavit made by Mr. TILDEN refers to the tables in our supplement:

City and County of New-York, ss.: SAMUEL J. TILDEN, being duly sworn, deposes and says that, happening casually in the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, he was consulted by Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, Deputy Controller, and his counsel, as to the notice proposed to be given to the National Broadway Bank in respect to the alleged forgery of the signature of KEYSER & Co. as indorsers of certain County warrants; that soon after, this deponent was requested by the said GREEN to make some investigation in the accounts of the said Bank; that deponent noticed on the back of the said Keyser warrants, pencil memoranda of E. A. W. or E. A. WOODWARD, which he supposed had been made thereon by the teller who received the deposits, and was led to examine the deposit account of the said WOODWARD, to see if the Keyser warrants could be identified; that the method of examination adopted was to take a transcript of the deposits as entered on the ledger, and then to decompose the entry of each deposit into the items of which such deposit was made up, by a reference to the deposit tickets which had been preserved, and to take a transcript of the debits in the ledger, and then to decompose each entry which was formed of more than one item by reference to the blotter kept by the bank; that deponent traced transactions from the account of the said WOODWARD into the accounts in the said bank of INGERSOLL & Co., and ANDREW J. GARVEY, and at last into the account of WM. M. TWEED, and caused the same process to be applied to each of the said accounts; that the deponent constructed the schedule marked E, in the complaint in this action, and wrote every word and figure in the same, except the footings of the several columns; verifying each entry by personal inspection of the transcripts made up from the books in the Controller's office, and entries upon the warrants, and with the transcripts from the books of the National Broadway Bank and from the said deposit tickets, or verifying the same by their being called off by GEORGE W. SMITH and P. W. RHODES, who assisted the said deponent; that deponent caused the entries purporting to come from the books in the Controller's office to be compared with the original books of record in said office, and the entries purporting to come from the books of the National Broadway Bank to be compared with transcripts from the entries on the said books, and in both cases the said transcripts with the originals, and believes that each and every entry in the said schedule is correct; that deponent has personally examined the deposit-tickets embraced within the period included in the said schedule, left with the deposits of the said WOODWARD and the said TWEED; that deponent examined the deposit-tickets of the said WOODWARD and the said TWEED, mentioned in the said schedule, in connection with ARTHUR E. SMITH, a book-keeper of the said bank; that this deponent, in examining the tickets of the deposits of the said WOODWARD, became familiar with the hand-writing of the said tickets, and was informed by the said SMITH that it was the handwriting of the said ELBERT A. WOODWARD; that deponent noticed, in examining the tickets left with the deposits of the said TWEED, which deposits are contained in the said schedule, that the handwriting of the said tickets accompanying the deposits of the said TWEED is the same handwriting with that of the tickets accompanying the deposits of the said WOODWARD; and this deponent verily believes that the tickets accompanying the deposits of the said TWEED are in the handwriting of the said ELBERT A. WOODWARD; that deponent also prepared the Schedule F annexed to the complaint; that the summary of the results deduced from the Schedules A and E annexed to the complaint is correct, and truly represents the disposition of the warrants and the collection of their proceeds, so far as it purports to represent the same; that deponent caused the statement of the county liabilities, marked Schedule A in the complaint and No. 1 in the affidavits, to be made, and believes the same to be correct; that deponent has procured a printed copy of certain minutes of the Board of Supervisors, purporting to be issued by JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk of said Board, which contains the message of Mayor HALL to the Supervisors, under date of Aug. 16, 1871, and apparently delivered to them Aug. 23, 1871; that copy is annexed hereto and marked No. 3; that deponent has heard read by CHARLES O'CONOR the complaint in this case prepared by him; that as to many of the statements of fact therein contained they are true as as to deponent's own knowledge, and that deponent has investigated in respect to all such statements of fact, and is satisfied that they are true.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 24th day of October, 1871. EDM'D ELMENDORF, Jr., Notary Public, New-York City.

The Case Briefly Stated.

Mr. TILDEN and his assistants, on a careful investigation and analysis, have developed the results detailed elsewhere, which are to be used in a suit against WM. M. TWEED and others.

HALL, TWEED and CONNOLLY were authorized by an act of 1870 to audit claims against the County which might be found due. Mayor HALL, at the one meeting of such Board of Audit, moved a resolution as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the County Auditor collect from the appropriate Committees of the Board of Supervisors all bills and liabilities against the County, incurred prior to April 26, 1870, and amounts now due thereon; *that the evidence of the same be the authorization for the same by the said Board or its appropriate Committees, on certificate of Clerk or President*, and that thereupon the said County Auditor annex the voucher to the appropriate blanks for our signature, as directed by the section aforesaid, and payment.

Auditor WATSON, now deceased, annexed certificates of allowance to claims amounting in the aggregate to more than $6,000,000. Fatal objections appear in every part of these transactions. Let it suffice, however, to state this much: Warrants or checks on the bank for claims mainly originating in the noted Ingersoll, Garvey and Keyser affairs, were issued to the aggregate amount of $5,759,458 66.

INGERSOLL and GARVEY may have retained for themselves portions of this vast sum, but it is certain that of it $3,582,054 26 went to the credit of an account kept by WOODWARD. THIS WOODWARD, a mere deputy clerk, was the general distributing reservoir of this great mass of public plunder. He deposited to TWEED's credit in the bank $932,858 50, and divided the balance among persons not yet ascertained. TWEED's share, however, is distinctly traced to him.

The tabular statements show that upon the issue of these warrants for payment, the proceeds were immediately distributed as above stated. That is to say, the distribution was in every instance, on the very same day, with an exceedingly small number of exceptions, where one or two days intervened.

Thus out of one single set of connected transactions, TWEED's share was over $900,000.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

Transfer of Funds—The New Court-House Commissioners Want More Money.

The Board of Apportionment met at 1 P. M. yesterday, the Mayor, Deputy Controller and Mr. SWEENY being present.

The Deputy Controller offered the following:

Resolved, That transfers of appropriations for interest on "City Debt" be, and the same are hereby made as follows: To the following accounts, viz.:

Interest on City Improvement Stock. 1889..	$13,536 00
Interest on Croton Water-main Stock.......	5,432 34
Interest on Department of Parks Improvements Bonds	7,785 18
Interest on Street Improvement Fund Bonds	220,530 64
Interest on Assessment Fund Bonds	63,938 00
Total	$311,222 16

From the following accounts:

Interest on City Improvement Stock	$17,500 00
Interest on City Improvement Stock under chapter 290, laws of 1871	17,500 00
Interest on Museum of Art and Natural History Stock	1,750 00
Interest on Third District Court-house Bonds	3,500 00
Interest on Fire Telegraph Bonds	15,750 00
Interest on account of interest generally	255,222 16
Total	$311,222 16

The Mayor asked whether the amounts thus transferred were required in the appropriations from which the transfer was made?

Mr. GREEN said they were not.

The resolution was then adopted.

A communication was read from the Commissioners for completing the new Court-house, stating that they have made two requisitions, each for $300,000, and have received but $200,000, and that, consequently, they have been compelled to suspend all work on the Court-house.

On motion of Mr. SWEENY the paper was referred to the Controller with power.

The Mayor remarked that of the $200,000 of bonds authorized to be issued for the use of the Commissioners, $50,000 were still on hand.

A communication from the managers of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes was read, asking for an additional appropriation.

It was referred, and the Board adjourned.

The Bill Against the Mayor Thrown Out by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury has concluded the evidence to be given on the charge against Mayor HALL, and on a vote of majority of one of the whole body has dismissed the bill against him. The result will be formally presented to the Court in a few days, and what further action will be taken in the matter is yet a surmise. The statement that the Grand Jury passed a resolution censuring the Mayor for negligence in not examining the fraudulent bills before he signed them has not been corroborated, and the District-Attorney positively refused to give any information concerning it, alleging that the proceedings of the Grand Jury were strictly private, and it was an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to divulge them.

Interest on City Bonds and Stocks.

The City Chamberlain will pay Nov. 1 the interest on bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York as follows:

Bonds and Stocks.	Principal.	Interest.
City funded debt	$50,199,808 51	$1,211,338 29
City temporary debt	11,824,506 00	406,680 82
Total	$62,024,308 51	$1,618,019 11
County funded debt	21,591,350 00	692,690 25

Removal of Court Attendants and Clerks.

Deputy Controller GREEN yesterday made some further removals of attendants on the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, as well as of Clerks in the Bureau of County Affairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"IL BARBIERE" AT THE ACADEMY.

The patrons of the Italian opera were forced, last night, to listen to ROSSINI instead of GOUNOD, to hear "Il Barbiere" in place of "Faust," and to accept, as a substitute for Mlle. NILSSON, a new soprano in Mlle. DUVAL. It was reported during the afternoon that the former lady was hoarse and would be unable to sing, and such proved to be the fact.

That the change was a grave misfortune for the operatic season cannot be denied. Without prejudice to the excellent artists who sang—and the position of Mlle. DUVAL was fully appreciated and sympathized with as a very disagreeable one—it was felt by the audience to be a sharp disappointment that Mlle. NILSSON should fail to sing, and that on the second night of the season. As the facts of the case were little known, and most of the house subscribers, the attendance at the Academy was notwithstanding very numerous, and the auditorium indeed showed trifling change from its brilliant aspect on the opening night. The cast of "Il Barbiere" on this occasion included Mlle. MARIE DUVAL as *Rosina*, Signor CAPOUL as *Almaviva*, Signor RONCONI as *Figaro*, and Signori COLETTI and BARILI as *Dr. Bartolo* and *Don Basilio*. Mlle. DUVAL was decidedly successful. She has a rich, well-educated soprano, apparently best in the lower register, and from her first essay in "Una Voce" there was little fear of her quickly gaining a hold on public liking. Mlle. DUVAL is quite handsome, she executes with much facility, and the interpolated valse from "D'una Volia Roma," by RICCI, in the second act, afforded opportunities for displaying this power almost as good as the music of ROSSINI himself. The lady was received with great warmth, and we are sure will become a favorite.

M. CAPOUL is, in several respects, the most finished and elegant tenor we have had here for many a day. Of a different school from that of either of the singers who have lately been most prominent in New-York, ample culture and an obviously refined taste have enriched and developed to undeniable merit Signor CAPOUL's fine natural powers. He is gracious rather than robust, tender and chivalrous rather than forceful and declamatory. Sweetness and flexibility, and a method which, if more French than Italian, is almost perfect of its kind, distinguish his vocal efforts from those of most of Signor CAPOUL's predecessors here. He is able to execute ROSSINI's most florid passages, and his action has the ease that native grace and thorough training alone confer. In brief, while an excellent singer, he is also an excellent actor, and his acceptance by the audience of last night foreshadowed an enduring popularity to come. Most people would doubtless have preferred to hear Signor CAPOUL in *Faust* rather than in *Almaviva*, on his initial effort; still, the change being inevitable, both public and artist are to be congratulated on the result. Signor RONCONI's *Figaro* is well known and well appreciated here. As a piece of acting it leaves nothing to wish, and if the sonority of Signor RONCONI's voice is not altogether what it once was, the exuberance of his humor is in no whit diminished. The other parts were acceptably filled, and the chorus and orchestra better than they usually are. "Faust" will, as is expected, be brought out next week. We conclude by stating that a physician's certificate of the illness of Mlle. NILSSON was printed last night on the bills of the house, but that it is hoped the lady's indisposition will prove of no serious character, and that she will be able to sing in "Martha" on Friday.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. AIMEE brings forth, at Lina Edwin's Theatre, this evening, "Fleur de Thé," a very amusing and most tuneful three-act opera bouffe. Mlle. AIMEE herself sings in "Fleur de Thé," and scenery and costumes fitted to illustrate the picturesque story of the work have been provided. A very pleasing performance may be anticipated.

THE ST. JAMES THEATRE.

The minstrel hall lately tenanted by NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON's company has been transformed into a place of amusement now known as the St. James Theatre. A series of varied entertainments, musical and dramatic, is promised by the new management. This week OFFENBACH's opereta, called "The Prima Donna of a Night," is the leading feature of the representations, Miss SUSAN GALTON, an accomplished young songstress, assuming the principal part in the piece.

DOLBY CONCERTS.

The single ballad-concert to be given by Mr. DOLBY's artists in Brooklyn occurs at the Academy of Music in that city, to-morrow evening.

Miscellaneous.

BRIEF MENTION.

"The Octoroon," played throughout last week at Wood's Museum, will be acted there until the present week closes....Messrs. MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, two capital pantomimists, are now performing at the Globe Theatre....Friday evening has been set apart for the benefit of Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, at the Grand Opera-house....On Saturday evening next, the very remunerative season of the Paris Pavilion Circus, in New-York, will come to an end. The attaches of the establishment have tendered to Mr. DAN RICE their services for a benefit entertainment, to be complimentary and profitable, it is proposed, to that gentleman, personally. The entertainment, occurring on Saturday, will round off the series of representations.

Municipal Scandals in New-York.

From the Illustrated London News.

Government by a mere numerical majority does not appear to turn out the best of all possible results in New-York. Elsewhere it may possibly justify itself by what it does, but in New-York it stands condemned by its own delinquencies. It has long been matter of notoriety that municipal affairs in the Empire City have been scandalously mismanaged. But few persons, even among the inhabitants of that place, would have imagined that corruption and peculation had been carried to the extreme lenghts which unimpeachable evidence has proved that they have. Dishonesty, in fact, has obtained an ascendency from which it appears at first sight impossible to dislodge it. A small clique of men, formerly petty tradesmen, now bloated millionaires, have so wilily employed the arts of corrupting their fellow-citizens as to have obtained complete mastery over the entire machinery of local administration. Law may be said to be in their hands. Constitutional authority is completely under their control. They are insensible to shame. They are even proud of misdoing. Public opinion—that is, the independent and outspoken judgment of citizens of any character—they exultingly set at defiance; they are sustained in their career partly by the connivance of the Democratic Party, of which they have constituted themselves leaders; partly by the crowds of Irish and other destitute voters whom they know well how to manipulate in the elections; and partly by the appointment by the popular vote of Judges whom they find it easy to bribe. To all appearance, secure in their position, they have taxed the citizens of New-York both at and for their own good pleasure. Every item of expenditure pays enormous toll to their private use. They have fed themselves into Plutocrats by preying upon the public funds. Their nefarious practices were not merely generally suspected, but were regarded as matters of moral certainty; but they pursued their course unrestricted. Reproaches were thrown away upon them. Indignant declamation passed by them as the idle wind; they took no notice of the rumors that had free currency in the City which they ruled. They knew their power, and they had no intention of abating the exercise of it.

At length the NEW-YORK TIMES, with a courage, a persistency and a practical skill which do its conductors the highest honor, sought by other means than those of vague denunciation to rouse their fellow-citizens into active resistance of this worst of tyrannies. It laboriously devoted itself to the examination of the accounts under the control of these shameless plunderers, and clearly brought out to view a series of gigantic frauds which startled from its tolerant indifference the entire City. Such items, for example, as half a million sterling set down to plastering the County Court-house; as £60,000 for carpeting the same building; as £500,000 for printing and stationery; and other sums in the same proportion, tell pretty exactly, as well as forcibly, what, under the management of these gentry, becomes of a large proportion of the £6,000,000 a year of municipal taxation to which the New-Yorkers have deemed it worth their while to submit. Facts of this character, thoroughly authenticated and ruthlessly exposed, could not fail of making a deep and painful impression upon the minds of the bankers, merchants and tradesmen of New-York. The scandal was too flagrant to be put up with any longer. A public meeting at Tammany Hall, more largely attended by the influential classes than any political meeting has been within memory, solemnly denounced these frauds, and appointed a committee to take steps for bringing home retribution to the perpetrators of them. That committee is already at work. An appeal has been made to the authority of law, and it remains to be seen how far corruption will be able to secure in this instance a perversion or evasion of justice.

The municipal frauds in New-York suggest some important inferences well worth consideration in all parts of the civilized world. Such men as Messrs. TWEED, CONNOLLY, SWEENY and HALL, the chief perpetrators of the misdeeds which are now being dragged to light, could hardly have forced their way to the supreme position they hold if the moral atmosphere of the community over which they exercise rule had not been extraordinarily lax and enervating. There are, no doubt, in New-York men of the highest commercial integrity, who would not be ashamed to compare with the best of their class in any country of Europe. But it is to be apprehended that the public standard of morality, especially in regard to commercial and financial affairs, is fixed at a low scale. Dishonesty, or what very closely approximates to it, can live and thrive there almost unmolested by arts which in any other community would be esteemed shameful and intolerable. Worship of wealth, delight in ostentation, reckless extravagance in private expenditure, may be found, no doubt, elsewhere; but is there any other place in which that worship can be expressed by more unseemly rites, or ostentation stimulated by more inordinate competition, or extravagance of expenditure indulged in with more indifference of what is due to, other parties?

Waiving, however, further consideration of a fact which undoubtedly has an exculpatory as well as a damnatory side—for New-York receives and absorbs, to a greater extent than perhaps any other modern city, the moral drainage of Europe—it is impossible not to see in its municipal scandals the natural fruit of that abstinence from public duty which characterizes what may be called the upper class of that city. Men can no more evade their public than their private responsibilities with impunity. None of us belongs exclusively to himself; all owe fealty to the community of which they are members. No doubt there is abundance of reason to make cultivated men recoil from close contact with party objects and movements in New-York; but things would not have come to their present pass if the good men and true of that City had not utterly abandoned their proper position. They might have checked, and perhaps reversed, the downward course which municipal and State affairs have taken. They are obliged, at last, to come to the rescue. They will have to fight an up-hill battle. Their influence will not be what it would have been had they been uniformly faithful to their obligations. Let us hope that they are still strong enough to grapple successfully with the frightful evil which fronts them.

A third inference is suggested by these events. It is the folly—we had almost said the complicity with crime—of putting the interpretation of the law into the power of those who are to be judged by the law. The popular election of the men who preside in Courts of justice, renewable or reversible year by year, degrades that highest department of public administration into a ready and most powerful tool of faction. It has been so in the history of New-York: it may possibly prove to be so in the present instance. Judges will be frequently open to bribery until they are made irremovable, as in England. It is surprising that a law-abiding people like the Americans should allow their Judges to be placed by the Constitution in a position of uncertainty and dependency which exposes them to the full force of corrupt temptations.

Something might be said of the disadvantage arising from a too lavish distribution of the franchise—we mean the extension of it to strangers, who have yet no stake in the country, and who can hardly be supposed to have any interest in the good government of it; but we have no desire to enter upon purely political questions. Our chief object in making these frauds the subject of comment has been to express the cordial gratification which we feel that American culture, good sense, probity and respectability are girding themselves to the task of bringing the perpetrators of them to condign punishment, and of rendering such misdemeanors impossible of achievement hereafter.

A Determined Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon Patrolman MCDONALD, Third Precinct, on ascending to the roof of No. 202 Greenwich-street, found a man hanging to the iron bar of the chimney, in whose forehead there was a pistol-shot wound and who had already been dead for some time. The deceased proved to be one DITMAR BEHMER, a German, twenty-two years of age, and it is supposed that, having attached himself to the iron bar, he shot himself through the head, and thus made certain of death. The body was cut down by the officer and taken in charge by the Police, to await an investigation by Coroner SCHIRMER.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

Secretary of State	G. HILTON SCRIBNER.
Controller	NELSON K. HOPKINS.
Treasurer	THOMAS RAINES.
Attorney General	FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
State Engineer & Surveyor	WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Canal Commissioner	ALEX. BARKLEY.
State Prison Inspector	THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

The last days for registering votes in this City are the 1st, 3d and 4th of November. The day of election will be the 7th November. Any citizen may learn the proper place for registering his vote on application, personally or by letter, to the Headquarters of the Committee on Elections, No. 39 West Union-square, third floor. The office will be open from 9 A. M. until midnight. Remember that you cannot vote unless you register.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Dr. LIVINGSTON ELLWOOD has declined the Republican nomination for Assembly in Schenectady County, on account of the demands of his professional duties.

The temperance people of Schuyler county have nominated J. C. SACKETT, a Republican, for Assembly, and JOHN S. SHOEMAKER, a Democrat, for Sheriff.

The Republican Convention for the Sixteenth District, at Plattsburg, yesterday, nominated SAMUEL AMES, of Keeseville, for Senator.

The Republicans of Trenton, N. J., held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting on Tuesday night, and were addressed by Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, A. S. LIVINGSTONE, CHARLES HEWITT and Major PANGBORN.

The Rochester *Union* has taken a new departure, and condescends editorially to inform "our Democratic brethren of African descent and foreign birth" where they can be naturalized free of charge.

At the earnest request of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee Hon. S. S. HAYES has withdrawn his letter resigning the Democratic nomination for Congressman-at-Large.

Gov. BALDWIN, of Michigan, has determined not to call an extra session of the State Legislature to take action for the relief of the burned districts, he being convinced that the limitations imposed upon legislative power by the Constitution are such that nothing of any practical value could be done by the Legislature if it should be convened.

Hon. BEN. H. HILL's latest letter is a bitter denunciation of the Savannah *News* and other slanderers, who, he says, are engaged in the habitual systematic work of misrepresenting everything he says; putting in his mouth language that he would not use; of ascribing to him motives they know he abhors; of charging him with belonging to rings, and for purposes they know he despises; and of being actuated by selfishness, when they know he is submitting to the most unpleasant sacrifice to accomplish public good.

The Attorney-General of Maryland has decided that persons who were convicted in that State of larceny or other infamous crime, before the Constitution of 1867 went into effect, and were not pardoned by the Governor, are disfranchised the same as if they had been convicted after the adoption of the Constitution. The Baltimore *American* now wants these questions decided: Does a person convicted of felony before he has arrived at the age of twenty-one years forfeit his right to vote? Are colored persons who were convicted of felonies before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment entitled to vote, or are they disfranchised? Could they forfeit a franchise which did not attach to them at the time of conviction? Judge MAGRUDER has decided that they could not.

After quoting some of the denunciations in Republican journals of corrupt nominations for Assembly, including ELY, BEMUS, WOOLSEY and FRANK C. ABBOTT, the Troy *Times* says: "It would be as well if some one else succeeded CHAUNCEY O. SAGE in Oswego and ANDREW SHEPARDSON in Chenango. There is no use nor sense in sending men to Albany who have shown weakness or wickedness once in the Legislature. A new man may not command confidence, but his case is not like the one of the man who has been found wanting upon trial. The best course we know is to vote down the corrupt, who seek the Legislature for selfish purposes. Down with them all, of whatever party."

Gen. FITZHUGH LEE has called a meeting of the Virginia Division of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, to be held in Richmond Nov. 2, to organize the division upon a permanent basis. The call says—we preserve the italics and small capitals of the original: "To preserve the friendship formed in the army; to perpetuate its fame; to vindicate its history, that justice may be done to its living and dead in the future, are *among* the objects for which we meet. To *all* officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who belonged to Virginia organizations of the Army of Northern Virginia, at any time during the war, and who did not desert then and have not deserted SINCE, a hearty invitation is hereby extended to be present."

What Does Honor Demand?

On Aug. 3, the Republican Committee of which HORACE GREELEY was Chairman, on his motion, unanimously passed a resolution promising that, if the State Convention should approve the action of the State Committee in dissolving Mr. GREELEY's organization and declaring the rival one regular, they would implicitly and in good faith abide by the result. On Aug. 7, Mr. GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, sounded a pæan of congratulation over this result of much labor and some ignoble associations on his part. The Committee subsequently proceeded, in a spirit hardly in accordance with their pledge, to nominate candidates for the various local offices who were, of course, not to be voted for till long after the State Convention had decided. That Convention, as is well known, did decide that Mr. GREELEY's organization was, and had been for some months, an irregular body, in no sense representing the Republican Party. This decision, among other things, left the candidates for local offices nominated by Mr. GREELEY's Committee with no backing; most of them individually very respectable, but simply representing a body of men, who, by the decision of a tribunal to which they had themselves appealed, had no authority to speak for the Republican Party in any sense. Not only are these candidates still kept in the field, but Mr. GREELEY's Committee, and the local associations under it, are kept in existence. They continue to meet, to assume to represent the Republican Party, and to publicly violate their solemn pledges. Of the office-holders under Tammany, of course nothing better was to be expected. When their power over so-called Republican organizations ceases, that moment Mr. TWEED has no further use for them, and public money is no longer so plenty with him that he can afford to waste it. But the respectable men among them owe it to honor and themselves not only to stay away from these meetings, but to prevent the use of their names as covers for the tools of Tammany. Mr. GREELEY himself has attended no meeting of his Committee, but he recognizes its existence, continues its Chairman, and allows meetings to be called over his name. He allows the *Tribune* to continue to describe his organization as the Regular Republican organization; and that which the State Convention has decided to be the only regular organization he either wholly ignores or stigmatizes as the "Custom-house organization." Wednesday night the organization which is really regular elected the delegates who are to nominate the Republican candidates for Senators, Judges, Members of the Assembly and other local offices, and the *Tribune*, claiming to be a leading Republican paper, and seeking its readers in that party, only finds space to say: "The Custom-house party elected delegates, last evening, to the County, Senatorial and Assembly nominating Conventions." We are bound, however, to add that we believe Mr. GREELEY has in private done his best since the State Convention, to keep his followers from too open a violation of pledges. But has he done enough? If Mr. GREELEY would insert in to-morrow's *Tribune* a brief letter in which he should publicly withdraw from the Committee over which he has presided, saying, in substance, "Gentlemen, two short months ago we pledged ourselves as honorable men to implicitly abide by the action of the State Convention. That body has decided against us. It has declared that we were properly disbanded several months since. Respect for our words and the good of the Republican Party alike demand that we keep our pledge, that we dissolve our committees and associations, confident that the State Committee, which has complete authority, will see to it that we are admitted to the regular organizations on terms not humiliating." If Mr. GREELEY would do this, as in honor he is bound to do, there would remain no vestige of division in the Republican Party of this City. The Tammany Republicans would be without power, and would subside into insignificance, or be absorbed by the Democratic Party. Mr. GREELEY has done much for the Republican Party. Will he not do this, and vindicate himself?

NEGRO EQUALITY.

Letter From Hon. Charles Sumner—He Advocates Further Legislation to Secure the Rights of the Freedmen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following important letter from Senator SUMNER to THOS. J. TURNER, Esq., of Georgia, was read in the Colored Convention at Columbia, S. C., on Monday:

BOSTON, Oct. 12, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I am glad that our colored fellow-citizens are to have a Convention of their own. So long as they are excluded from rights or suffer in any way on account of color, they will naturally meet together in order to find a proper remedy, and since you kindly invite me to communicate with the Convention, I make bold to offer a few brief suggestions. In the first place, you must at all times insist upon your rights, and here I mean not only those already accorded, but others still denied, all of which are contained in equality before the law. Wherever the law supplies a rule, there you must insist upon equal rights. How much remains to be obtained you know too well in the experience of life. Can a respectable colored citizen travel on steam-boats, or railways, or public conveyances generally without insult on account of color? Let Lieut.-Gov. DUNN, of Louisiana, describe his journey from New-Orleans to Washington. Shut out from proper accommodation in the cars, the doors of the Senate Chamber opened to him, and there he found that equality which a railroad conductor had denied. Let our excellent friend FREDERICK DOUGLASS relate his melancholy experience. When within sight of the Executive Mansion he was thrust back from the dinner table where his brother Commissioners were already seated. You know the outrage. I might ask the same question with regard to hotels, and even the common schools. A hotel is a legal institution, and so is a common school. As such, each must be for the equal benefit of all. How can there be any exclusion from either on account of color? It is not enough to provide separate accommodations for colored citizens—even if in all respects as good as those of other persons—equality is not found an equivalent, but only in equality. In other words, there must be no discrimination on account of color. The discrimination is an insult and a hindrance, and a bar which not only destroys comfort and prevents equality, but weakens all other rights. The right to vote will have new security when your equal right in public conveyances, hotels and common schools is at last established; but here you must insist for yourselves by speech, by petition and by vote. Help yourselves and others will help you also. The Civil Rights law needs a supplement to cover such cases. This defect has been apparent from the beginning, and for a long time I have striven to remove it. I have a bill for this purpose now pending in the Senate. Will not my colored fellow-citizens see that those in power shall no longer postpone this essential safeguard? Surely here is an object worthy of effort. Nor has the Republican Party done its work until this is accomplished. Is it not better to establish all our own people in the enjoyment of equal rights before we seek to bring others within the sphere of our institutions, to be treated like FREDERICK DOUGLASS was on his way to the President from San Domingo? It is easy to see that a small part of the means, the energy and the determined will spent in the expedition to San Domingo and in the prolonged war-dance about that island, with menace to the black Republic of Hayti, would have secured all our colored fellow-citizens in the enjoyment of equal rights. Of this there can be no doubt. Among the cardinal objects in education which must be insisted on, here again must be equality, side by side with the alphabet. It is in vain to teach equality if you do not practice it. It is in vain to recite the great words of the Declaration of Independence if you do not make them a living reality. What is lesson without example? As all are equal at the ballot-box, so must all be equal at the common school. Equality in the common school is the preparation for equality at the ballot-box; therefore, do I put this among the essentials of education. In asserting your own rights you will not fail to insist upon justice to all, under which is necessarily included purity in the Government. Thieves and money-changers, whether Democrats or Republicans, must be driven out of our temple. Tammany Hall and Republican self-seekers must be overthrown. There should be no place for either. Thank God! good men are now coming to the rescue. Let them, while uniting against corruption, insist upon equal rights for all, and also the suppression of lawless violence, wherever it shows itself, whether in the Kuklux Klan outraging the South, or illicit undertakings outraging the black Republic of Hayti. To these inestimable objects add specie payments, and you will have a platform which ought to be accepted by the American people. Will not our colored fellow-citizens begin this good work? Let them at the same time save themselves and save the country. These are only hints which I submit to the Convention. Hoping that its proceedings will tend especially to the good of the colored race, accept my thanks and best wishes, and believe me faithfully yours,

(Signed,) CHARLES SUMNER.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The German Reform Movement—Completion of the Arrangements for the Joint Mass-Meeting.

Pursuant to a call of the German Joint Committee, formed by the German Republican Central Committee and the German Democratic General Committee, for the purpose of taking joint action in view of the approaching election, and in aid of the Reform movement, a convention of German organizations, represented by delegations, was held at Germania Hall, last evening, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was largely attended. Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, having called the meeting to order and explained the object in view, was called upon to preside. Dr. ADOLPH DUNN was appointed to act as Secretary. The list of delegations having been called, it was found that thirty-two organizations were represented by two delegates each. Thereupon Messrs. WM. RADDE and Dr. SCHILLING were elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. ANDREAS WILLMEUN was called upon to submit, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements for the joint mass-meeting, a report, which was in substance, that the Cooper Institute has been secured for a mass-meeting to be held on Friday evening; that Mr. PHILLIP BISSINGER has been selected as Chairman of the meeting, and that the following speakers have been selected: Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, Sigismund Kaufmann, Max Goepp, Raphael Weil, Dr. Frech and Wm. Sewards. The report was adopted by an unanimous vote.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a draft of resolutions to be submitted on Friday for ratification. These resolutions, which also were approved, provide as a practical measure to unite the German vote on the Reform candidates, that the Chairman and the Vice-Presidents of the mass-meeting, with power to add to their number, shall form a committee to select candidates in nomination to be voted for the joint German vote.

Citizens' Association of the Twenty-Second Ward.

The Citizens' Association held a grand meeting at their rooms, Fiftieth-street and Broadway, last evening, to advocate the claims of ROSWELL D. TOMPKINS as the Reform candidate for Assembly of the Seventeenth District. A large concourse of working men and taxpayers assembled, packing the rooms to its fullest extent. Addresses were made by MOSES STENFELTS, ZIMRI W. BULCHER, N. W. SMITH, and others. A working man in addressing the meeting, stated that although he was a friend of Judge LEDWITH, yet if he accepted the nomination now tendered him on the Tammany ticket, he would meet with utter condemnation from many of those who have adhered to him in the past—which remark was received with marked approval. A vote of thanks was proposed and adopted to the NEW-YORK TIMES for its course in bringing about the reform movement, which has struck terror in the ranks of the corruptionists. The meeting adjourned, and three times three cheers were given to Hon. JAMES O'BRIEN, CHARLES O'CONOR, ROSWELL D. TOMPKINS and the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

Judge Ledwith and the Tammany Nomination.

After a most diligent inquiry, yesterday, no positive information could be obtained as to Judge LEDWITH's acceptance of his nomination for the Supreme Court Judgeship by Tammany Hall. A variety of statements were made in reference to it, and the subject was one of universal discussion in political circles. Some asserted that he had certainly accepted, while others were equally certain that he had not. His friends appeared to be as ignorant of his action in the matter as the general public, but were inclined to doubt that he had thus taken sides with Tammany Hall. One of his best friends, a resident in the Twentieth Ward, told our reporter that he did not believe the Judge had accepted the nomination; the idea was preposterous, and that by so doing he would lose more than he could possibly gain. This friend, who requested that his name should not be published, said that he had known Tammany Hall to offer nominations before to Judge LEDWITH, but he had invariably refused. He did not believe him to be a man who would thus sell himself. Another gentleman entitled to belief, said that he had positive information that the nomination had been accepted. With the many conflicting statements the question still remains open.

A Hint from the Ninth Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

The Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District, and of the Fifth Senatorial, have placed in nomination Mr. STEPHEN PELL for the Assembly, and Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS for the Senate.

Now, then, one word to MIKE NORTON, TWEED, and their gang of repeaters and dishonest canvassers. We would warn these parties to keep their hands off, and not to attempt any repeating or miscounting of votes, for just so sure as they attempt it they will find out that the old Ninth will come down upon them in such a manner as will make the heavens shake. This is no idle talk. We mean business, as they will find out to their sorrow. The district is Republican on an honest count, and we are bound to have it. So look out for breakers ahead. By giving this a place in your valuable columns you will oblige

MANY CITIZENS OF THE NINTH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1871.

Young Men's Municipal Reform Association.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association last night, at No. 39 West Union-square, important business looking to a successful cooperation with other political reform movements was transacted. It was resolved that an address be issued to the young men of the City calling upon them to come forward and take a more active interest in politics, unite with this association in their efforts to defeat municipal corruption. Circulars informing voters of the places of registration are being sent to every house in the City by the Association, and the Voter's Manual, compiled by members of the Association, will be published during the present week.

The Tammany Contractors Want Money—Only $2,000,000!

The contractors for works under the Department of Public Works, including sewering, paving, street-grading, &c., met last night at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, to condole with one another over the "onpleasantness of the situation." There were present, THOS. PEARSON, No. 101 East Eighty-fourth-street, MICHAEL SMITH, No. 190 East Seventy-eighth-street; MATTHEW BAIRD, No. 257 East Fifty-seventh-street; E. J. QUIRK, No. 84 Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue; MICHAEL GAVIN, No. 341 East Thirtieth-street; CHARLES JONES, No. 343 East Eighty-fifth-street; PATRICK FARLEY, (Alderman FARLEY'S brother,) No. 164 East Sixty-third-street; BARTHOLOMEW NOONAN, J. H. MCCABE, JOHN KINSLEY, No. 219 East Twenty-sixth-street, and ALLEN & HENRY, No. 205 East One Hundred and Ninth-street.

The sums due these gentlemen amount in the aggregate to close on $2,000,000, as much as $30,000 being due to BAIRD alone.

After a general lamentation over the non-payment of their demands, a committee of ten was appointed to wait upon Mr. GREEN today to urge upon him the great necessity of settling their claims as early as possible, said committee to report to-morrow night.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has remained highest in New-England, with north-easterly wind and cloudy weather; it has risen in the Middle States with rain at the coast stations, and in the Southern and Gulf States with clear weather. South-easterly winds have prevailed on the lakes with falling barometer. Rain is now reported from Lake Michigan, and partially cloudy and smoky weather on Lake Erie. The low barometer Tuesday night west of Iowa has moved eastward to the Mississippi River. The wind storm in Northern Wisconsin has interrupted telegraphic communication. North-west winds, with clear and clearing weather, probably prevail from Kansas to Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

The low pressure in Iowa will probably move north-eastward, with brisk winds, for a short time to-night in Wisconsin; southerly winds, with cloud and rain, on Thursday, from Arkansas to Lakes Ontario and Huron; partially cloudy and pleasant weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and cloudy weather, with south-easterly winds, from the Middle and East Atlantic westward.

More Papal Persecution—The Right of Free Speech Denied.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 25.—Rev. ARTHUR DEVLIN, the Anti-Popery preacher, was advertised to lecture in Fellows Hall, Hyde Park, this evening, but was prevented by the Chief of Police. Hundreds of Irishmen marched toward the hall before 8 o'clock, determined to prevent him from speaking. He was quietly sent to Carbondale this evening by the Chief of Police.

Non-Arrival of the Russian Fleet.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 26—2 A. M.—Up to this hour no signs of the approach of the Russian fleet have been observed.

The physical powers of the body, prostrated by diseases of the bladder, kidneys and urinary organs, are restored, and these complaints promptly cured by the aid of HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, which likewise possesses extraordinary virtues for the removal of organic weakness, dyspepsia, gravel, strangury, dropsy, and female irregularities.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET,
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—$20 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best baking Powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle-cakes, waffles, &c.—*Advertisement.*

An Established Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarsemess, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs.

Planting Season.
FRUIT TREES—Pears of large size.
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.
RHODODENDRONS, HARDY ROSES, &C.
Packages delivered in New-York free of charge.
For catalogues address
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Maine's Patent Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft, fits any window. Price $5. Send for circular.
UNDERHILL & CO.,
No. 95 Duane-st., New-York.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—This is the only floor covering that will wear twenty or thirty years.

Cosy and Comfortable Houses, with small coal bills—by using Roebuck's Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st, near Cliff.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

CLEMENT—PIPER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Robert E. Terry, NATHANIEL H. CLEMENT to C. AMELIA PIPER, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

FOSHAY—MILLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Crawford, WILBUR F. FOSHAY to FANNIE E., only daughter of Wm. A. Miller, Esq., all of this City.

HOWELL—ALBRO.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Mr. CHARLES HOWELL, of New-York, to Miss HELEN B., daughter of the late James Albro, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

REYNOLDS—DUNSCOMB.—At Croton Lake, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. R. Kerr, LOCKWOOD REYNOLDS, Jr., of Croton Lake, to MARIA DUNSCOMB, of same place, daughter of the late Garrit A. Dunscomb, Esq., of this City. No cards.

SANDS—MILLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., JOHN STEVENS SANDS to ELIZA M., daughter of the late Samuel A. Miller.

SCHOONMAKER—COOPER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Lieut.-Commander C. M. SCHOONMAKER, United States Navy, to MATILDA ROGERS, daughter of the late G. Duncan Cooper, Jr., of New-York.

TRIPP—EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 24, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, of St. James', WM. H. TRIPP to LILIE EMANUEL, daughter of Michael Emanuel, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BANTA.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 11½ o'clock P. M., PAUL, youngest son of William Banta, in the 21st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Monday, 23d inst., GEORGE LERMITTE, eldest son of the late Chas. V. and Letitia Chamberlain, in the 18th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 71 St. James-place, Brooklyn.

LANSING.—On Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., HELEN LANSING, daughter of the late Jacob G. Lansing, of Albany, aged 77.

Funeral services on Thursday, 26th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence at West Point. Friends of the deceased and family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Carriages will be at Cozzens' Dock on arrival of the trains.

MILLS.—On Monday, the 23d inst., ANNA E., wife of Oscar I. Mills.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 264 West 37th-st., on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

WOODRUFF.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, PETER WOODRUFF, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 318 West 25th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

YOUNG.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 23, ELIZA YOUNG, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of George H. Danforth, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday morning, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. Trains leave New-York from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 9:10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the Barclay-street Ferry, New-York, upon the arrival of the 12 M. train from Morristown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 88 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 m., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—LET THOSE who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

OFFICE OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT A MEETING HELD THIS DAY, having elected Mr. MARCUS F. HODGES, formerly President of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, their President, in the place of Mr. WILLIAM B. DIXON, resigned, it was unanimously resolved to increase the capital stock to $250,000.

This Company will hereafter occupy and continue its business at No. 130 Broadway.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1871.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY WITNESS issues four editions daily, numbering in the aggregate about 10,000 copies, circulating chiefly in respectable Christian families. Advertisers wishing to reach this class are requested to favor the WITNESS with a share of their advertisements.

A NATURALIZATION OFFICE HAS been opened at No. 25 Chambers-st., basement, under the auspices of the Republican General Committee, where all those that have a right to become citizens can obtain their papers without charge to them. The office will be open every day this week.
JAMES W. FARR, Chairman.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 10; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE
PUBLICATION OF
RICHARD VANDERMARCK,
The new novel,
By the author of
"RUTLEDGE."

The large advance orders for RICHARD VANDERMARCK, the new novel by the author of RUTLEDGE, have exhausted the edition first printed. The publication is therefore postponed until

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

A NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF "RUTLEDGE."
RICHARD VANDERMARCK.
1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 50,
By the same author,
IN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE,
each 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, $1 50.
RUTLEDGE, ST. PHILIP,
THE SUTHERLANDS,
FRANK WARRINGTON.
The juveniles, by the same author,
ROUNDHEARTS, LOUIE'S LAST TERM,
Together with
THE ROSARY FOR LENT,
Will also be published shortly,
in new styles.

N. B.—The trade are requested to file their orders at once for the above popular works.

Single copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

CHOICE NEW SONGS.—"YEOMAN'S Wedding Song," 35c.; "Snow Lies White," Sullivan, 40c.; "Long White Seam," 30c.; "Cleansing Fires," Gabriel, 35c.; "King and I," 40c.; "Lillie's Good-Night," Philp, 35c.; "Rock of Ages," Thomas, 50c.; also, Strauss' "1001 Nights" Waltz; Wagners "Kaiser March," &c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

COMPLETE OPERAS, $1.—"LUCIA," "Faust," "Martha," &c., price $1 each; also, librettos of all the operas 30 cents each. "The librettos and scores issued by this house are the handsomest ever presented to the public, and are exceeding cheap."—*New-York Herald.* DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

AROUSE—MEETING FOR REFORM.

All citizens of the Eighth Senatorial District in favor of DANIEL F. TIEMAN for Senator, and opposed to all other nominations for that position, are requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the large hall of the East Side Association, north-east corner of 3d-av. and 86th-st. S. E. Church, Henry Claussen, Jr., Wm. A. Whitbeck, Eugene J. Bode, M. D., Edward Roberts, and others are expected to address the meeting.

YORKVILLE POLITICAL REFORM LEAGUE,
By Committee on Public Meetings.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871.

NINETEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—An adjourned meeting of this Council will be held at Dingledein's Hall, No. 1,000 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 7½ o'clock. All good citizens of the Ward, without regard to party, who are opposed to "the Ring," and in favor of reform in the administration of our Municipal affairs, are cordially invited to attend. Col. F. A. Conklin and others will address the meeting.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, President.
CHARLES H. WILLSON, Secretary.
EDWARD FITCH,
S. D. MOULTON,
ADDISON BROWN,
DANIEL HERBERT,
H. N. HARDEE,
F. T. HOPKINS,
Committee of Arrangements.

SCRIBNER, SIGEL, WEISMANN AND VICTORY.—XVIITH WARD, TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—All citizens in favor of an honest administration of the Government and opposed to the corruption of Tammany are invited to attend a mass-meeting to be held at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 7½ P. M., to ratify the Republican State and County nominations. The following eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting:

Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE, Dr. H. GORKE, ALBERT CLAMROTH, Esq.

J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
J. M. GLASER, Secretary.
Dr. G. TRESKATIS, Chairman, } Ratification
Maj. C. NITZSCHE, Secretary, } Committee.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.
For Senator,
AUGUSTUS WEISMANN.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE XVIth Ward Political Reform Council will be held THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock, in the basement hall north-west corner of 8th-av. and 18th-st. Speakers are engaged to address the meeting.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
PETER MACDONALD, Secretary.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG Men's Municipal Reform Association are requested to call at the General Head-quarters, No. 39 West Union-square, TODAY, during the day or evening. There is work of vital importance to be done at once. By order of the Executive Committee.

CHAS. P. MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association will meet at Temperance Hall, No. 161 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. BLACKIE, President.
C. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN Club of the XXIst Ward will hold a mass-meeting THIS EVENING at No. 615 3d-av.

HUGH COLEMAN, President.
ARTHUR HANNEY, Vice-President.
JOHN ROURKE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 947 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock.

E. D. MORGAN, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sale of real estate made at the Exchange, yesterday, Oct. 25, was one by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of a small frame-house and lot located on Greenock-street, Astoria, Long Island, sold by order of the executors of MRS. ANN DAVIS, deceased, and purchased by NICHOLAS W. STUYVESANT for $1,420. Independent of real estate, MULLER, WILKINS & CO. conducted another important stock sale, which was largely attended and a great deal of interest manifested. These stock sales at the Exchange are now attracting much attention, from the fact that owing to the losses occasioned by the Chicago fire, corporations in order to realize are forced to place the securities owned by them upon the market, and the opportunity to thus make investments is seized upon by capitalists. This state of affairs will continue for the next sixty days, and therefore, as a matter of public interest, we shall endeavor to make our reports in this line as full and reliable as possible. The following is a list of the securities sold yesterday, with the percentage prices in each instance realized duly appended:

$9,000 New-York Central Railroad Company six per cent. bonds, due 1887, $1,000 each, sold at 92 per cent.; $25,000 Queens County coupon bonds, interest March and September, nineteen of $1,000 each and three of $500 each, due 1875, seven of $500 each and one of $1,000, due 1879, sold at 96½ to 97; $10,000 Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan six per cent. coupon bonds, interest January and July, due 1881, 93 to 93¾; $15,000 Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan six per cent. coupon bonds, interest January and July, due 1902, 92 to 92¾; $25,000 Brooklyn Public Park Loan six per cent. coupon bonds, interest January and July, due 1921, 91; $50,000 Brooklyn Bedford-avenue Improvement seven per cent coupon bonds, interest January and July, due 1877, 98; 200 shares National Bank of Commerce, par value, $100 each, 109½; 100 shares Corn Exchange Bank, par, $100 each, 118; 200 shares People's Bank, $25 each, 140; 100 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 98; 150 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 170; 50 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 148¾; 100 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association, $100 each, 130½; 200 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each, 130½; 100 shares St. Nicholas National Bank, $100 each, 111½@114; 110 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 114; 40 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 89; 100 Shares Greenwich Bank, (ex-dividend,) $25 each, 220½; 55 shares Bull's Head Bank, $25 each, 201¼; 20 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, 200; 20 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each, 200½; $1,600 Metropolitan Gas-light Company scrip stock, 121; 10 shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each, 300; $5,000 Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company first mortgage eight per cent. bonds, due 1901, interest March and September, Nos. 501 to 505, $1,000 each, 40; $5,000 Lake Superior Ship-canal Railroad and Iron Company consolidated first mortgage seven and three-tenths per cent. land grant bonds, interest May and November, due 1901, Nos. 2,566 to 2,570, 12; 24 shares New-London Northern Railroad Company, $100 each, 90, and $2,000 Manhattan Gas-light Company seven per cent. certificates, accrued interest from 1st June last to be charged to the purchaser at 99 per cent.

At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 24, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., for Messrs. AHERN & CO., sold at auction some twenty-five plots of ground located in the Twelfth Ward of the city, at the average price of $470 per city lot—a very successful result. The sale was one continued from last week. The same firm also sold at auction on Monday, twenty-eight Newark lots, located respectively on Chestnut, Adams, Malvern and Delancey streets, for $12,475 in the aggregate.

Today, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will dispose of the valuable property on Washington Heights and Broadway, adjoining, belonging to the Chittenden estate, an important transaction. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will also offer at auction a number of desirable building lots, located at New-Brighton, Staten Island, while WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON will sell the country residence known as "Hillside," formerly owned by C. G. GUNTHER, situated in Jamaica, Long Island. In suburban sales, should the day prove pleasant, two will occur as follows: At Scotch Plains, Fanwood, N. J., JOHNSON & MILLER will offer 500 village lots, while at Norwood, N. J., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will dispose of 600 lots, all desirably located. Special train for first-named auction from foot of Liberty-street at 11 A. M., and for the last named from foot of Twenty-third-street at 10¾ A. M., and from Chambers-street at 11 o'clock.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2-story and basement frame house and lot e. s. Greenock-st., 30 ft. s. of Main-st., house 23x35, lot 30x70.......... $1,420

CITY REAL ESTATE.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP. No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st., Real Estate Agents, pay particular attention to the care of estates, attending to the repairs, renting and collecting rents of the same.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to place their estates in hands of agents, may rely on the best of attention being given to the business.

A FINE PROPERTY, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other; will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A.—24 VALUABLE LOTS BETWEEN Avenue St. Nicholas, junction with 9th-av. and the Grand Boulevard, on 146th-st., for sale low; fine present, grand prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 54TH-ST., a four-story thoroughly-built new high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with all the modern improvements; size, 21x65; lot, half the block; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—A medium-size brown-stone dwelling with every modern convenience, recently completely renovated. For sale low. Possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—FIRST-CLASS DESIRABLE new brown-stone corner and inside medium-size dwellings on 57th-st., (100-foot street,) convenient to Central Park and Broadway, for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses, Nos. 144, 146 and 148 West 54th-st., just finished; built in best manner; size of houses 18.9x52; lot 100.5 feet deep; see separate bills on premises; price $21,000.

FOR SALE—37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., four-story brown-stone; $33,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—WEST 43D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-av. and Broadway, four-story brown-stone; $35,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone; $45,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 53D-ST., 5TH AND 6th avs., four-story brown-stone; $60,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR 40TH-st., four-story brown-stone; $35,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 54TH-st., four-story brown-stone; $52,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 56TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone; $42,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST., four-story brown-stone; $75,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

LOTS IN PARCELS OR SINGLY, IN ALL parts of the City, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE, AT SING SING—A MOST desirable residence, with all modern improvements; double house, two stories, with Mansard roof; commands twenty miles of river view, seven minutes from depot; contains fifteen rooms, and is in thorough order; lot half an acre, well stocked with choice fruits, &c.; good barn; price, $18,500. Apply to A. B. MILLS, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, or to J. W. ROBINSON, real estate agent, Sing Sing, who will show the premises; terms easy.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENtion of capitalists and investors to the purchase of acre property in the lower end of Westchester County. We can offer for sale several plots of from 10 to 100 acres near the Harlem River.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Private residence preferred; a large hotel, competely furnished; bowling-alley, large stables, half-mile track; 80 acres unencumbered; four miles from Albany, two from Troy. Call or address M. S. BROMLEY, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PECONIC HOUSE, GREENport, Long Island. Apply to
D. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, must increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to Houses, Lots, Farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable, with five acres of land, fine shade and fruit trees, vegetable garden, beautifully situated, only seven minutes' walk from landing. Apply to WM. F. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN EAST 60TH-ST.—To rent for six months the handsomely furnished house, No. 155 East 60th-st.; rent, $225 per month; in good order, and completely furnished. For permits apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMPE, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT LOW TO APRIL.—Handsome furnished residence complete; thirteen rooms; stable; ample grounds, near depot, churches and schools. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st. Specialty, Orange real estate.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C., A FIRST-class residence to let, fully furnished; all modern improvements; commodious stable; location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 20 East 28th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY of adults, third flat in brown-stone house, No. 462 West 51st-st.; all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 430 West 48th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES IN Continental Insurance Company Building, No. 102 Broadway; will be rented low until May 1, 1872. Possession immediate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A LARGE FLOOR ON BROADWAY, corner, near Wall-st., suitable for a banking-house, trust or insurance company, to lease; size 25x150 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50 BY 100, WITH STEAM power, to let; suitable for light manufacturing purposes; good light. Apply at 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE would like to rent a suit of rooms, completely and nicely furnished, for housekeeping; location must be strictly first-class, situated between 25th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating rent, J. R. J., No. 147 Front-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FIVE OR SIX rooms for light housekeeping for a family of four adults without children; terms, $30 or $35 a month, with the modern improvements. Address STABILITY, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE LOCKWOOD, DECEASED.—S. DINGEE & CO., auctioneers, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 1871, under the direction of ROBERT COCHRANE, referee in partition, the following-named DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY. 1. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 22 Beach-st.; house 27x50.6—exclusive of one-story and basement extension, 9x14; lot 27x93.8. 2. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.;) house 28.6x53.11—exclusive of two-story and basement extension, 9.7x14.8; lot 26.6x100. 3. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 17 St. Mark's-place; house 26x54.6—exclusive of two-story extension, 12.7x26; lot 26x112.10. 4. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 33 St. Mark's-place; house 26x54.6—exclusive of two-story tea-room in rear, 20x25.2; lot 26x112.10. 5. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high basement,) known as No. 137 2d-av.; house 35x54.8—exclusive of extension, 7.4x35; lot 35x120. 6. Three lots of land on the southerly side of 59th-st., distant 105 feet easterly from 3d-av.; each lot 25x100.5. 7. Four lots of land on 86th and 87th sts., distant 112 feet easterly from Madison-av., (being two lots on northerly side of 86th-st., running through to 87th-st.;) each lot 25.6x100.8½. Sale positive. Title perfect. Terms easy. For terms of sale, maps, &c., apply to John Fowler, Jr., attorney at law, No. 31 Nassau-st.; S. F. & F. H. Cowdrey, attorneys at law, No. 67 Wall-st.; Miller, Peet & Opdyke, attorneys at law, No. 120 Broadway; Chas. H. Smith, attorney at law, No. 243 Broadway; or to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR,
OF VALUABLE VILLA SITES ON
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
AND
THIRTY-FOUR LOTS
ON BROADWAY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction,
THURSDAY, OCT. 26,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. N. Ayres, Esq., Executor of Lucius Chittenden, deceased, twenty-six villa sites, situate on

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

This property is part of a large tract on the Heights, purchased by the late Mr. Chittenden, and reserved as being the choicest and most desirable property on the Heights. It commands an extensive view of the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, and of the beautiful valley lying between the Heights and Harlem River; and for healthfulness of location, grandeur, beauty, and variety of scenery is not surpassed by any property on New-York island or its vicinity.

THE NEW RIVER BOULEVARD,

now being laid out under the direction of Central Park Commissioners, and which runs through the westerly portion of the property, will, when completed, add greatly to its accessibility, and its course being along the high land on the bank of the river, and Riverside Park, will afford the most beautiful and picturesque drive on the island. The property is also but a short drive from the CENTRAL PARK; also

THIRTY-FOUR LOTS

adjoining the above-described property and fronting on BROADWAY, which is to be widened to the width of 100 feet, making it one one of the best roads on the island. The property will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances.

Seventy per cent of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM REILLY, ROBERT LITTLE and MATTHEW McDONALD, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent., did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of November, 1827, mortgage in fee to Ely Moore all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map of a piece or parcel of land entitled the Prospect Tract, and made by Isaac T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, July, 1827, and is filed in the office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, as lots Nos. 285, 286, 287, 288, and collectively are described on said map as parcel No. (66) sixty-six, and bounded westwardly by lot No. 284, northwardly by lots Nos. 260, 259, 258, 257, eastwardly by lot No. 289, southwardly by middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being the same premises conveyed to said William Reilly, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emmeline, his wife, by indenture bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1828, in liber 112 of mortgages, page 352; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Evert A. Bancker, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of February, 1828, which assignment was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1828, in liber 119 of mortgages, page 462; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by Cornelia Bancker, administratrix, &c., of Evert A. Bancker, deceased, to John Pyne, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of July, 1871, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1871, in liber — of mortgages, page —; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by the said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1827, ($190;) now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.
JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.
au3-law12wTh

R. J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
BY
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

Will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., known as Hillside, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., containing about ten acres, large orchard, fine shade, excellent garden; the dwelling is about 50x45; Mansard roof; conservatory adjoining dining-room; high ground; splendid views.

Terms, ten per cent. day of sale; balance in sixty days.

Title perfect; sold free of incumbrance.
Photographs at auctioneers' office.
For further particulars apply to
WINANS SANDS, & GARRETTSON,
Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1871,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition:

SUPREME COURT SALE, by Addison Thomas, Referee, of

TWENTY-SEVEN CENTRAL PARK
AND
GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.

bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the HEART of the GREAT WEST SIDE, with CENTRAL PARK and the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS east of it, and the RIVERSIDE PARK, the HUDSON RIVER, and RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is HIGH, DRY, and HEALTHY.

TERMS LIBERAL. For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st.; or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION OF
SIX HUNDRED CHOICE VILLA PLOTS AND
FARM HOUSE AND OUT-BUILDINGS,
At Norwood, N. J.,
THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1871,
At 1 o'clock P. M. on the Premises.

These lots are only one hour from New-York by the popular NORTHERN RAILROAD,

ARE OF GREAT PROSPECTIVE-VALUE,
and are situated within
TWENTY-ONE MILES OF NEW-YORK,
AND FIVE MINUTES' WALK of the STATION,

and a station of the Midland Railroad is to be on the ground, on an elevation commanding fine views, and in the immediate vicinity of the favorite Norwood Hotel.

LUNCHEON on the ARRIVAL of the TRAIN.

Special free train will leave New-York, foot of 23d-st., 10¾ A. M., Chambers-st. 11 A. M., on day of sale.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, OCT. 26—Twenty lots, admirably located near the ferries in that beautiful suburb, where taxes are moderate and honestly applied. Sale peremptory. Maps, &c., at office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE SALE BY TENDER
OF
BARRACK AND HOSPITAL BEDDING AND STORES,
AND OF
ROYAL ENGINEER PLANT AND TOOLS,
&c., &c.,
AT QUEBEC AND LEVIS.

Tenders will be received by the Deputy Controller, at the Control Office, Quebec, until NOON OF THE 2d NOVEMBER next, for the whole of the BARRACK and HOSPITAL BEDDING, EQUIPMENT and STORES, now in use by the troops at Quebec and Levis.

ALSO,

For the major part of the PLANT and TOOLS in use by the Royal Engineer Department, at Levis.

This sale comprises about 1,700 iron bedsteads, 5,490 blankets, 5,800 bed and bolster cases, 3,200 rugs or counterpanes, 3,900 sheets, 670 chairs, 5 officers' mess tables, 130 officers' tables, 5 sideboards, 240 galvanized iron washing-basins, 830 three-gallon tin cans, 600 soldiers' tables, with iron trestles; 730 forms, 310 stools, 288 wooden coal-boxes, 177 washing-tubs, furniture, fire-irons, cross-cut saws, felling axes, 20 beam and platform scales and weighing machines, hospital clothing, hair beds, beer engines, money safes and 6 fire-engines, with leather hose and buckets complete.

ALSO,

Boxes field service of carpenters', coopers', collar-makers', smiths', miners', masons', sawyers' and tinman's tools, and separate tools belonging to the above trades, forges, field service, large anvils, pairs of bellows, wheel-barrows, shovels, carts, trench-carts, single, double and treble blocks, large derricks, stone crushing machine, steam drilling machines, mortar-mill, cement mill, stone truck, six-ton crane, iron double purchase and single crabs, iron pumps, ten-horse and six-horse portable engines, set boring implements, pug mills, feet leather belting, steam cement mill, about fifty tons asphalte, asphalting implements, electric apparatus, printers' tools and photographic apparatus.

ALSO,

Very many other barrack, hospital and engineer stores, tools, implements, materials, &c., &c., &c.

Forms and conditions of tender, with printed lists of articles to be sold, and any further information required may be obtained at the Control Office, Quebec.

The barrack, hospital and reserve stores may be seen on application at the Control Office, and the Royal Engineer plant and stores on application at the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Quebec.

B. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
QUEBEC, Oct. 18, 1871.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 21, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Nov. 9, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work exhibited in plans, specifications, and schedules now in this office, consisting of rolled iron beams, channel-irons, angle and T-irons, tie-rods, boiler-iron plates, angle and fish plates, bolts, rivets, &c., and cast-iron columns, pilasters, cornices, brackets, bed plates &c.

The work of the columns, pilasters, rolled-iron beams, &c., to third story, must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place as rapidly as required by the Superintendent or the progress of the work, the whole to be completed and put in place by July 4, 1872.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the dericks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department, when required.

All scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or by weight, for the various beams, channel irons, castings, &c., as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $50,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON FRAME BARRACK BUNKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1871.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, the 20th day of October, 1871, for the manufacture of such number, not exceeding 12,000, of Iron Frame single Barrack Bunks, as may be required for the use of the United States Army, during the present fiscal year, in accordance with the two patterns adopted by the War Department.

Plans and specifications of the adopted patterns may be seen at this office, and at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg.

Proposals will state distinctly at what point the bunks will be delivered to officers of the Quartermaster's Department for transportation; the price per bunk complete; as also for iron-work complete, but without the wooden slats.

The right is reserved to reject all bids offered; as also to contract for such number of each or either pattern, as may be deemed advisable by the Quartermaster-General. Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for its faithful fulfillment.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Frame Bunks," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

An error in the published engraving of the composite iron army bunk having been discovered, the opening of bids above advertised, for the 20th of October, is postponed till the 31st of October, at 12 o'clock M., to enable bidders to substitute amended proposals.

The total length of the posts of the bunk should be engraved 3 feet 0¼ inches, instead of 3 feet 11¼ inches.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK,
invites the attention of the trade to his stock of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERIES,
FINE HAIR-BRUSHES,
TOILET GOODS, SOAPS.
Foreign importations just received for the Fall trade.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
MINERAL WATERS
from all the leading springs in the United States, including the celebrated SARATOGA "A" SPRING, CONGRESS SPRING, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, (VIRGINIA,) MISSISQUOI, &c., &c.
500 CASES NOW IN STOCK.
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES!
Over two thousand different remedies in my catalogue. The largest stock of goods of this kind in any one establishment in the world. Lowest market prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE economical production of Peat Fuel.—The Monitor Peat Company of Long Island will demonstrate that they can produce peat fuel fully equal to coal at a cost not exceeding $1 per ton, at their works, near Jamaica, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26. All interested are invited to be present. Steam and horse cars to Jamaica every half hour. Should it storm, then the first fine day.

MILLINERY.

MME. BUHLMEYER, FORMERLY No. 5 Great Jones-st., now at No. 15 East 9th-st., near 5th-av., has on exhibition the latest PARIS FASHIONS OF OPERA, RECEPTION AND VELVET BONNETS.

Also, a most fashionable selection of DRESSES, SUITS, JACKETS and LINGERIE.

OPENING OF VELVET BONNETS and Hats, THIS DAY at BINNS' retail millinery; cheapest in the world. Remember No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Please save this.

INSURANCE.

LOSSES IN CHICAGO, $2,000,000,

WHICH LOSSES ARE BEING ADJUSTED AND PAID BY THE

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD.

ASSETS, AFTER PAYING THE LARGE SUM LOST,

$4,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID SINCE ORGANIZED OVER $30,000,000 FOR LOSSES, AND CONTINUES NOW, AS HERETOFORE, TO OFFER RELIABLE SECURITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

NEW-YORK AGENCY,

No. 62 Wall-st.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

HAMILTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11 Wall-st.

CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS	$125,000

OCT. 10, 1871.

THIS COMPANY, NOT HAVING LOST A DOLLAR BY THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRES, OFFERS RELIABLE INSURANCE AT FAIR RATES.

LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT AND PROMPT PAYMENT IN CASE OF LOSS.

JOHN C. WINANS, President.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

Agency, No. 62 Wall-St,
OCT. 24, 1871.

SPRINGFIELD
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital - - - - - - $500,000

The Company have advices from their Vice-President, now at Chicago, who CONFIRMS the previous estimate of their losses, which cannot exceed $450,000.

Their Assets prior to the Chicago Fire		$1,077,000
Chicago loss	$450,000	
All other outstanding claims	47,220—	497,220
Net Assets over all claims		$579,780

JAMES A ALEXANDER, Agent.

QUEEN INS. CO.
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital - - - $10,000,000

NO LOSSES IN CHICAGO.

U. S. OFFICE, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC
Fire Insurance Company,

No. 153 Broadway, New-York,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

NOTICE.

The standing of this Company after paying all losses sustained by the recent conflagration at Chicago is as follows:

CAPITAL	$300,000
SURPLUS OVER	100,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER	400,000

HOBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

THE HOPE
Fire Insurance Company,

No. 92 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - -	$150,000
NET SURPLUS - - - - - -	70,389

DIRECTORS.

STEP'N CAMBRELING,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
ROBERT SCHELL,	JNO. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	LEBBEUS B. WARD,
JOSEPH FOULKE,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	HENRY M. TABER,
WILLIAM H. TERRY,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
STEPHEN HYATT,	D. L. EIGENBRODT,
WILLIAM REMSEN,	JOSEPH GRAFTON,
THEODORE W. RILEY,	AMOS ROBBINS,

JACOB REESE, President.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

This Company loses nothing by the Chicago Fire, its business being confined to New-York City and immediate vicinity.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 168 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18, - -	$400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO, - -	25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

Capital	$200,000 00
Net surplus, Oct. 10, 1871	255,392 08
Total assets	$455,392 08

This Company has no agents, and is uninjured by the fire at Chicago.

SAMUEL C. HARRIOT, President.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1811.
NO LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
CASH ASSETS.......... $365,000

This old-established corporation is prepared to issue policies at current rates.

H. PUMPELLY, President.
J. HOWARD KING, Vice-President.
S. GROESBECK, Secretary.
THEODORE TOWNSEND, Assistant Secretary.
Application received by R. W. BLEECKER,
Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

BROADWAY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, Oct. 11, 1871, over	170,000

This Company lost nothing by the Chicago fire, has no unsettled losses, and no agencies, having for more than twenty years done only a local business, and insures good risks in New-York and vicinity on favorable terms.

H. M. FORRESTER, President.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary

INSURANCE.

SUN
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
INCORPORATED MAY 22, 1851.

OLDEST MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Amount of Losses Paid since the Organization of the Company,

OVER $27,000,000.

Stock and Mutual Systems Combined.

Cash Capital paid in - - - - -	$500,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1871 - - - - -	314,691 02
Total Assets - - - - - - - -	$814,691 02

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

United States Bonds	$551,087 50	
Bonds and Mortgages	26,000 00	
Cash in Bank	31,515 63	
	$608,603 13	
Premium Notes not matured, and other Assets	206,087 89	
		$814,691 02

Insures against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks only. TAKES NO FIRE RISKS AND HAS NO AGENCIES.

Dealers have the option of participating in the Profits or receiving an abatement from Premiums in lieu of Scrip Dividends, or of insuring on the Stock Principle at reduced rates.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES H. GRINNELL.
JOHN P. PAULISON.
ISAAC H. WALKER.
JOHN E. DEVLIN, of John E. Devlin & Co.
PERCY R. PYNE, of Moses Taylor & Co.
WILLIAM H. MACY, Pres. Lea. Man. Bank.
FRED. G. FOSTER.
ALEX. M. LAWRENCE.
WILLET C. WARD, of Willet C. Ward & Co.
HENRY F. HITCH, of H. B. Swift & Co.
ELIAS PONVERT, of Ponvert & Co.
SIMON DE VISSER.
WM. R. PRESTON, of W. R. Preston & Co.
FRED'K S. ROBINSON.
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE.
JOHN S. WRIGHT.
WM. VON SACHS, of Kirkland & Von Sachs.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of E. C. Cowdin & Co.
A. G. P. STOKES, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.
FRED. CHAUNCEY, of Fabbri & Chauncey.
WM. TOEL, of Charles Luling & Co.
PHILIP DATER, of Philip Dater & Co.
T. J. SLAUGHTER, of Norton, Slaughter & Co.
JOSIAH MACY, JR., of Josiah Macy's Sons.
J. F. PENNIMAN, Pres. Judd Lin. & Sp. O. Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
ISAAC BELL.
LATIMER BAILEY, of Albinola & Bailey.
JOS. V. ONATIVIA, of J. V. Onativia & Co.
A. J. DOVALE, of Dovale & Co.
GEO. L. KINGSLAND.
FREDERIC STURGES.
LOUIS DEBEBIAN.
RICH. T. WILSON, of R. T. Wilson & Co.

JOHN P. PAULISON, President.
ISAAC W. WALKER, Vice-President.
JOHN P. NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned intend to file in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York a declaration, signed by themselves, as corporators, expressing their intention to form a company for the purpose of transacting the business of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, which declaration shall also comprise a copy of the charter proposed to be adopted by them, and that the name of such company shall be The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1871.

CARLISLE NORWOOD.
ZOPHAR MILLS.
HENRY A. BURR.
NORMAN BOARDMAN.
EDWARD SLOSSON.
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.
ADAM P. PENTZ.
JOHN J. SERRELL.
NAHUM SULLIVAN.
EDGAR M. CRAWFORD.
MARVILLE W. COOPER.
HENRY STEERS.
J. TRUMBULL SMITH.
WM. L. POMEROY.
AMOS C. LITTLE.
MARTIN BATES.
JOHN C. MARTIN.
GEO. W. QUINTARD.
FRANCIS LELAND.
JAMES M. McLEAN.
EDMUND F. CUTTER.
WM. VAN DEVENTER.
GEORGE W. T. LORD.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, JR.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 120 Broadway.

This Company, after paying all losses sustained at Chicago, will stand as follows:

Cash Capital - - -	$400,000
Surplus over - -	125,000
Cash Assets Oct. 25, 1871, over	$525,000

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE,
NO. 33 GRAND-ST., JERSEY CITY.
ORGANIZED 1857.

Cash Capital and Surplus, Oct. 20, '71,

$227,582 76,

Mostly invested in bonds and mortgages on property in Hudson County, New-Jersey, valuing five times the amount loaned.

This Company has sustained no losses by the late Chicago conflagration.

Has no agents outside of the State of New-Jersey.

Takes no specials, and principally insures first-class city and country dwellings.

DIRECTORS:

JESSE PAULMIER, President, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, President Associates of Jersey Co., Jersey City.
CHARLES G. SISSON, No. 98 Jersey-av., Jersey City.
CORNELIUS VAN VORST, corner Warren and Barrow sts., Jersey City.
JACOB R. SHOTWELL, merchant, Rahway, N. J.
JOSEPH T. CROWELL, State Senator, Rahway, N. J.
JAMES McLAUGHLIN, corner York and Greene sts., Jersey City.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, New-York.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President International Insurance Company, New-York.
HENRY F. COX, No. 98 Murray-st., New-York.
CHARLES WALL, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York.
WILLIAM HUSTACE, E. Treadwell's Sons, No. 244 Front-st., New-York.
LEVI APGAR, President North River Bank, New-York.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President Ocean Bank, New-York.
WILLIAM GAMBLE, Secretary.
HENRY C. PEARSON, Ass't Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

Cash capital	$200,000
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871	491,916
Unpaid losses	16,000
Gross amount at risk in and around Chicago	41,500
Surplus over capital after deducting Chicago risks	233,516

JAMES R. LOTT, President.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS against JOHN GLASS and ISABELLA, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York made in the above entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the Referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, beginning at a point on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, in the City of New-York and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Water-street, thirty-one feet, and thence westerly parallel with Roosevelt-street, fifty-eight feet, and thence southerly parallel with Water-street, thirty-one feet, to the northerly side of Roosevelt-street, and thence easterly along Roosevelt-street fifty-eight feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1871.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.—CLINTON Hall Book Sale-rooms, Astor-place.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 26 and 27, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a valuable, scarce and curious collection of books relating to America, including the rebellion, revolutionary and local history, biography, poetry, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

FREDERICK H. BURNHAM, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL SELL THIS DAY (Thursday,) at the residence No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., parlor suite, pianoforte, paintings, lounges, book-case, carpets, etageres, tables, silver-ware, glass-ware, chamber, dining furniture, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; large varieties; cheapest in City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately landed from England, a situation as cook; understands cooking on the English style; can make all sorts of soup, pastry and jellies; no objection to wash her own kitchen things; best of City references from last place. Call at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is a neat servant, a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY recommended seamstress as lady's maid and dress-maker; understands cutting and fitting; expert at all kinds of family sewing; a first-class operator. Call or address at present employer's, No. 143 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation as such in a gentleman's family, she being competent to undertake what she engages for. She will be found at Mrs. GRANT'S, No. 19 West 45th-st., who can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A highly respectable young woman who has just left her situation on account of the lady having a cook in the City, and will give the best reference; will assist in washing. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a private family; good baker; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 309 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds fine washing, ironing, fluting, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on machine; good nurse; very best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or as laundress alone; understands fine washing thoroughly; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; both together; the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to either City or country; has the best of City or country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent pastry and dessert cook; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 224 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtant young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries, French fluting and puffing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; understands dressing ladies' hair; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid; lately arrived from Paris; speaks French and English; has no objection to traveling. Inquire at No. 781 6th-av., in the store, for two days.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation for an excellent seamstress; thoroughly understands Grover & Baker's machine; five years' excellent references. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 223 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; best of reference; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 17 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; kind, obliging and reliable; references. Can be seen at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing if required; has the best City references. Address No. 10 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, with good City reference, as first-class laundress in a respectable private family. Call at No. 331 East 22d-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant English woman as first-class cook in a private family; has best of City references. Can be seen at 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse for two children; must sew; best of reference required. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., No. 33 Park-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC,
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, not long in this country, to do house-work or chamber-work; would assist with washing, or take care of a baby. Call or address No. 345 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress; will assist in washing; excellent reference from last employer. Apply at No. 175 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, lately landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 421 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; no objections to do chamber-work as well; good references. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MOTHER OF four weeks, a situation in a good family as wet-nurse; has good City references as to character in different positions. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, CApable of teaching, a place as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 58 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl to do general house-work; City or country. Apply at 39 West 24th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 44 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress as regular laundress; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 7 West 44th-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD GERMAN, French, English, American, Irish help, in any capacity, can be suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 138, 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTed, in or near New-York, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; has had much experience in all the different branches of household duties; is competent to take full charge or part in a good Christian family; reference unexceptionable. Address for this week HOUSEKEEPER, Bloomfield, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced housekeeper; is a lady of refinement, a good writer and seamstress, and would be found an invaluable acquisition to children deprived of maternal care, or an invalid mother; highest references furnished. Address Mrs. L. PARMLEE, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, A situation by the week or month; permanently preferred; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to light chamber-work or to wait on lady; also, can do ladies' hair. Can be seen at No. 108 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation as seamstress in a good family; she thoroughly understands cutting and dress-making in all its branches, or would work by the day or week; the most satisfactory references given. Call for two days at No. 340 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COLORED cook, a situation; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, brown gravies, jellies, desserts; makes good bread and biscuit; can furnish excellent City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City references. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse; fully understands the entire charge of a baby, from birth, with the bottle; first-class City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 643 Hudson-st., near Horatio.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is thoroughly capable of taking charge of a young baby, or can do chamber-work and waiting; the best of reference. Call at No. 200 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; has a girl thirteen years old who would wait on table or do errands after school; best City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for her waitress, who understands her business thoroughly, and whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen till engaged at No. 41 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; the best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st., 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a small private family; two years' excellent City reference. Apply at No. 235 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper by a young lady speaking French and English; preference for a family. Address No. 108 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as infant's nurse or children of any age; can do plain sewing or chamber-work. Call at No. 20 East 41st-st., at present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also dress-making; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has five years' City reference. Call at No. 135 East 27th-st., corner Lexington-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best of references. Call or address No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; thoroughly understands her business; good baker of pastry, dessert, cake; best references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 252 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; has from three to four years' references. Can be seen for two days at No. 656 2d-av., corner of 36th-st., room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent Protestant woman as nurse. Call or address for two days No. 253 West 39th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, game and desserts; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 319 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; best City reference from last place. Apply at 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at No. 120 West 52d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 44 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or to go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 23 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 232 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general housework; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ITALIAN woman, speaking French, Spanish and English, a situation as chamber-maid or nurse; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 75 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class cook; would assist with the washing; has good reference. Call at No. 345 East 23d-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City references from last place. Call at No. 446 West 25th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAM A SITuation as lady's-maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting. Apply at No. 7 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation to do chamber-work and fine washing; best references. Call at No. 7 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, FAITHful young man and wife, (Protestants,) situations on a farm or gentleman's place; the man is a good hostler and driver, farm hand and plain gardener; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer or general servant; are intelligent servants, try to please, at moderate wages; are highly recommended. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; best City references. Call or address O. MEIER, at private stable, No. 6 East 18th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; five years and a half best City reference. Call or address P. M., No. 426 6th-av., in harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French male cook in a private family; a thorough expert in pastries, desserts, fancy dishes, and European and American cookery; unexceptionable City references. Address C. C., Box No. 14, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as porter, &c., or any position requiring an industrious man; four years' good reference from last place. Address T. S., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, with good reference, in City or country, as coachman; understands the care of horses well, and is willing to be useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman who thoroughly understands his business and has unexceptionable City references which will bear strict investigation. Call on or address C. B., at Messrs. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 84 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man of long experience, with first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address J. BOURKE, saddlery-store, No. 305 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single Scotchman; strictly temperate; of long experience; well recommended; can refer to his last employer, whom he has served for the last three years. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a steady single young man of good address, with first-rate references from last employer. Address J. J., or call at the seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thorough, practical man; Scotch; single; fourteen years' experience at the business; none need apply but those who want a practical man; first-class references. Call at No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a Protestant, a situation as gardener; is a good driver, and is fully capable of taking a farm in charge; will go West; good references if called for; City or country. Address J. S., No. 21 Jay-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a Protestant man; is a handy, useful, industrious man; has good reference. Address ROBERT, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single young man; can give twelve years' best City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 East 28th-st., private stables, or address J. K.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHout incumbrances, situations together; the man is a first-class coachman and groom; the woman is a first-class cook; both can give unexceptionable City references, and have no objection to any part of the country. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AUCTIONEER, A SITUation as auctioneer by a young man; has had four and a half years' experience; no objection to travel. Address A. C. CHEEVER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO do the work in a confectionery-store; would be a good home for a smart, intelligent person; a widow with a child would be taken. Address J. A. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, in own handwriting, stating where she can be seen.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; wages $12. Apply at No. 132 West 43d-st., between the hours of 10 and 6.

NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT woman, not over forty years of age, to take entire charge of an infant; unexceptionable references required. Call, before 1 or after 3, at No. 1 Rutherford-place, East 17th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A MAN WAITER IN A PRIvate family; must have best City recommendations. Apply, between 3 and 5 o'clock, at No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family; City reference required. Call at 35 West 51st-st., between 9 and 1.

LADIES OF EDUCATION AND BUSIness tact, wanting honorable and lucrative employment, averaging them $3 to $5 per day, call at No. 1,149 Broadway, first flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—CURTAIN HANDS ON LAMbrequins and draperies. Apply at No. 724 Broadway, 10 A. M.

WAITER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS man. Apply at No. 715 5th-av., (basement door,) before 10 or after 5 o'clock.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

CHICAGO FIRE!!!
THE NATIONAL ELGIN WATCH CO.

Passed safely through the great conflagration, the bulk of their stock being at factory in Elgin, and in vaults that were uninjured in Chicago. They have resumed business upon the south-west corner of Green and West Washington sts., where they are prepared to promptly fill orders from the trade. A full supply of all grades of the Elgin Watches on hand, warranted to give satisfaction.

Two hundred thousand copies of the Elgin Almanac for 1872 were burned, together with Electrotypes, at the printing-house of Culver, Page & Hoyne. The Almanacs are now being reprinted in New-York, and will be ready for circulation early in December.

THE NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
Southwest corner Green and West Washington sts.
CHICAGO, ILL.
No. 1 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 323 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

CLOTHING.

AT NO. 439 4TH-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices B. MINTZ pays in cash for cast-off clothing, carpets, jewelry; from $10 to $60 for silk dresses, gentlemen's clothing, fifty per cent. more will be paid than by any other dealer in the City. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz. Call or address as above.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Oct. 4,	CALEDONIA,	Saturday, Oct. 28.
Saturday, Oct. 14,	INDIA,	Saturday, Nov. 4.
Wednesday, Oct. 18,	TRINACRIA,	Wednesday, Nov. 8.
Saturday, Oct. 21,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Nov. 11.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........................Oct. 28, 3 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 Water-st., Liverpool, and No. 7 East India-av., Leadenhall-st., London.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 25	Algeria, Saturday, Oct. 28
China, Wednesday, Nov. 1	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Nov. 4
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 8	Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 11
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 15	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22	Algeria, Saturday, Dec. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.........$130, gold.	Cabin.........$100, gold.
Second cabin.......80, gold.	Second cabin.......80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin...............$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.................................150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin........$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets...................................$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct; Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LEMAIRE....Saturday, Nov. 4
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS........SURMONT....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE..............DAURE....Saturday, Dec. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.................$125 | Second cabin...................$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. GREEN.........Nov. 1, at 8½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Nov. 8, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.........Nov. 15.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Dec. 1.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Thursday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Oct. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Nov. 4, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London..........80	To London..........35
To Paris..........90	To Paris..........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 30—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla, and San José Guatemala, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Nov. 2, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U.S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Nov. 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 9.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.............Saturday, Nov. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., Nov. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.........Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.......Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......Jan. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	WILLIARD IVES,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	JACOB S. CARTER,
S. H. WITHERBEE,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. M. EVARTS,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
GEORGE BUCKHAM,	DANIEL S. APPLETON
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WM. B. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL,	THOS. W. SHANNON,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS B. READ,
JOHN R. CECIL,	ALFRED B. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	JAMES MERRELL.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

$600,000

OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,

Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $12,000 per mile.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53-100; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82; showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of Seven per Cent. on $3,100,000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest-built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York City.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.

The surest and most remunerative of bond investments.

ALSO, OTHER SAFE AND DESIRABLE
Eight Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten Per Cent. Bonds at 87½ and interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID for State, City, County Bonds, also Railroad Securities, by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)
7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

Montclair Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Gallatin County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois, at 82½ and interest.

White County, Illinois, 8 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable semi-annually in New-York by State of Illinois,) at 92½ and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 8 per cent. Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Clark County, Missouri, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

$150,000 NEW-JERSEY INVESTMENT

VINELAND RAILWAY BONDS.

$16,000 per mile, Seven per Cent., free of tax; interest due April and October. Principal payable 1890.

The undersigned offers the unsold balance of the First and only Mortgage Bonds of the Vineland Railway Company, the entire Loan being $750,000.

The line begins at the terminus of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, and extends to the Delaware River, is 47½ miles, and traverses the garden of New-Jersey—almost the entire length passing through a rich and cultivated country,—the products of which will be brought to Philadelphia and New-York by this line.

The flourishing towns of Vineland and Bridgeton are on the route.

On the opposite shore of the Delaware River the Smyrna Road is constructing, and will form a part of a through line to Baltimore.

Thirty-seven miles are now operated, and the remaining ten miles will be laid by Sept. 20.

The road-bed is not surpassed in the United States. Traffic constantly increasing.

The investment is secure beyond question. For a short time the price will be 88 and accrued interest.

H. G. MARQUAND, NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Holders of Five-Twenties

WHO WISH TO INCREASE THEIR INCOME
WITHOUT RISK,

Can obtain from us any of the best descriptions of Railroad Bonds for cash, or in exchange for Government Securities. We have the Bonds of the

Rondout and Oswego Railroad
FOR SALE.

These bonds are in good demand, and we recommend them as safe and most remunerative. The popularity of these Bonds is partly due to the fact that the interest is not paid out of capital, as has to be done by some other incipient enterprises. The Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company are doing a prosperous business. The net earnings of the road already amount to 10 per cent. on all the Bonds to be issued. Fifty miles are now in operation, and the remaining fifty miles will be opened next Summer, fifteen miles being almost finished. The road passes through a rich agricultural district heretofore shut out from railroad facilities; its local traffic is, and will be, good; while its connections will give it a large through traffic between the great lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson. The nearness of the road to this City allows its true condition to be examined and thoroughly known by the bondholder. By procuring these Bonds in exchange for Five-twenties, the investor gets a Bond equally sound and safe; he also adds to his capital more than 25 per cent., while to his income he adds more than 47½ per cent.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-St.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st.,

Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the

FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.

Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW-YORK,
MESSRS. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, in sums to suit.

H. A. SPAFARD, No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of

STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,
NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 79 BEEKMAN-ST.

FOR SALE.

One pair of dapple gray horses, 16¼ hands.
One pair of brown horses, 15¾ hands.
Both of the above very quite and stylish.
One pair of "Ethan Allen" horses, 15¾ hands; can trot in 2:45 to the pole.
Also, several pairs of very fine and stylish carriage horses.

M. S. CURRY'S,
Stables Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

A PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR sale.—Pony, dark bay, 13½ hands, eight years old, flowing mane and tail; basket phaeton and harness; has been used by a lady and children; is warranted safe and kind in all harness. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST saddle, carriage or coupe horses in the City, (color, dunn,) 16¾ hands high, six years old; kind in all harness. Can be seen at F. FINANS, No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

FOR SALE—A POWERFUL IRON-GRAY mare, seventeen hands high, six years old, sound and kind. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., butcher's-shop.

HORSE BLANKETS—HORSE BLANKets; for carriage and stable use; lap robes of all styles; the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high; good for carriage or work horse. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 335 West 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM,

No. 3 West 37th-st., will have a suite of rooms (handsomely furnished) to rent, with private table, the 1st of November.

A SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS PARLOR floor, with closet, to rent, and second story back room, (very large,) together or separate, with or without private table; fourth floor rooms for gentlemen; house and appointments unexceptionable; superior table and highest references. Three doors from Madison-square, No. 15 East 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE suites of apartments in a large double house, centrally located on 5th-av., will be rented permanently to one or two families, with private table; rooms can be had unfurnished if required; references exchanged. Address KNICKERBOCKER, Box 2,734 Post-office.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING A LARGE, FOUR-story house, having more room than they require, are desirous of securing a party of three or four to board. Any one desiring the comforts of a home may address Post-office Box No. 1,082.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLY, WITH board or without, in all desirable parts of the City, from the plain, low-priced, to the most elegant. Full description, prices, &c., free. Real Estate and Insurance Office, 1,271 Broadway, second door below 32d-st.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEXT to the University, an entire floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; also single rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 130 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—A desirable suite of rooms on second floor; also, a pleasant extension-room to let with or without private table; references required.

BOARD.—TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS on second floor may be had at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Location unexceptionable.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME room on fourth story front for two gentlemen; also, a front basement room for two gentlemen, with board.

A DESIRABLE AND WELL-FURNISHED suite of rooms; bath, &c.; private table; good attendance; professed cook; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

TWO SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET—To families; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 22 West 28th-st.

NO. 347 WEST 25TH-ST.—LARGE furnished front room, first floor; two gentlemen; with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—A PARLOR FLOOR and third floor to let, with private table; references required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first class; references exchanged.

YORKVILLE.—TWO OR THREE FINE rooms in first-class house, with board, at No. 151 East 92d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square, 4th-st.; references required.

NO. 21 CLINTON-PLACE, (8TH-ST.)—Rooms for gentlemen at reasonable prices. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen, at No. 31 East 24th-st.; strictly private family.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; also a room for gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS with private table; also front room on second floor for a gentleman and wife. No. 5 East 30th-st.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location, bath, &c.; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS on third story, with first-class board, to let. Apply at No. 107 West 44th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH unexceptionable board, two large, sunny rooms on the third floor. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, a well furnished second floor, with bath and private table, in a handsome house, on or near 5th-av., between 23d and 39th sts. Apply to N. Y. F. S. Co., No. 1,238 Broadway, corner 31st-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN and wife: second floor, front room, and bed-room adjacent, between 10th and 26th sts., 3d and 5th avs. Address, stating price and location, G. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons, detached, will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. M. F. READING, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the first day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 1st proximo.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared in the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after 1st November.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad, Second Mortgage, and Second Mortgage Convertable 7 per cent. bonds due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, Oct. 21, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railroad, First Mortgage, 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

E. F. WINSLOW, President.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 20, 1871.

THE INTEREST UPON THE EIGHT Per Cent First Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, maturing Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital of this bank has been declared, payable, free of all taxes, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed until 1st. By order, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 25, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1871, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 39 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE PORT Royal Railroad Company's Bonds, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the office of the Company at maturity.

OCT. 14, 1871. R. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York. T. J. DAVIS, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY'S
BALLAD CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.
SANTLEY! SANTLEY!! SANTLEY!!!
EUROPE'S GREATEST BARITONE.

and the following eminent artists, all of whom have received the highest encomiums from the Press of all Europe, New-York and Boston:

Miss EDITH WYNNE, Soprano.
Mme. PATEY, Contralto.
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, Tenor.
Mr. J. G. PATEY, Basso.
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, Pianist and Director.
POSITIVELY ONLY ONE CONCERT.

Admission, $1; reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; gallery, 50 cents.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at the box-office of the Academy.

SANTLEY IN ORATORIO—ELIJAH.

The NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY begs to state that arrangements have been made with Mr. George Dolby for the performance of a series of Oratorios. The first will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, on which occasion MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH will be given, assisted by the eminent soloists, Miss EDITH WYNNE, Mme. PATEY, Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, Mr. J. G. PATEY, and Mr. SANTLEY.

Chorus...............300 | Orchestra...............62
Conductor......................Dr. JAMES PECH

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ELIJAH! WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. For sale on Thursday next at Steinway Hall, Messrs. Schirmer & Co.'s, and Wm. Hall & Son's music-stores.

WACHTEL MATINEE.

WACHTEL FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCT. 28, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
At the STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THE POSTILLION DE LONJUMEAU.
The GREAT WACHTEL as the POSTILLION.
WACHTEL, the GREATEST TENOR living, in his unrivaled rôle of the POSTILLION.

Admission to balcony, $1 50; reserved seats, $2. Admission to parquet, $1; reserved seats, $2. Box seats in balcony, $3; in parquet, $2. Family circle, 75c. Gallery, 50c. Sale of seats commences on Wednesday, at Stadt Theatre, and at the Central Branch Office, at Hall's music-store, No. 751 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES, 1871—'72.

The Directors announce the following course of lectures to be given at STEINWAY HALL.

Oct. 27—Secretary BOUTWELL—Present Questions Affecting Public Prosperity.
Nov. 8—OLIVE LOGAN—Nice Young Men.
Nov. 23—Senator SCHURZ—Civil Service Reform.
Dec. 12—FREDERICK DOUGLASS—San Domingo.
Dec. 28—WENDELL PHILLIPS—A new lecture; subject to be announced hereafter.
Jan. 24—MARK TWAIN—Un-Commonplace Characters I have Chanced to Meet.

Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock.

Course tickets, with reserved seats, $5 each; without reserved seats, $2 50 each; tickets for single lecture, with reserved seats, $1 each; without reserved seats, 50 cents each; for sale at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, No. 713 Broadway, and at the library.

W. A. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

WILL SPEAK ON
"DEMAGOGUES AND WORKING MEN,"
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

Admission..50 cents
Reserved seats.....................................75 cents

Tickets for sale 24th, 25th, and 26th of October, at Steinway Hall and No. 114 Broadway.

CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS.

Six hundred paintings in oil, illustrating the customs of the North and South American Indians, and twenty-seven paintings on canvas of LASALLE'S DISCOVERIES, on view DAY and EVENING, at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 5th-av. and 14th-st.

Admission, 50 cents. Three tickets, $1. Children half price.

ANNA E. DICKINSON

AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.

OPERA LIBRETTOS, ONLY 15 CENTS! For sale by HARRIS, No. 481, PETERS, No. 599, POND, No. 547 and 896, HALL, No. 751 Broadway; HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express. Drawing-room car New-York to St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Special express, arriving at Troy at 8:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
7:00 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains—8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double-track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon, for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time-table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Goods intended for exhibition at the Fairs of Queens and Suffolk Counties will be taken free of charge.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1871.

THE PASSENGER-TRAINS OF THIS Company, with the exception of the YONKERS SPECIAL, on and after Monday next, Oct. 30, will run to and from the Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av. Entrance for passengers on Central-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

THE BOOK OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY will be opened at the office of Charles Tracy, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of November, 1871, at 11 A. M., by the undersigned, who have been appointed a Committee of the Corporators for that purpose.

B. H. HUTTON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Committee.
CHARLES TRACY,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE transfer-books of this Company will be closed MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election for directors. By order of THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States,
No. 183 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

Assets, $2,570,167 05. Surplus, $201,823 96.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.

Third subscription night of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON.
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock.
MARTHA.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..........as..........MARTHA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY..........as..........NANCY
Signor CAPOUL..........as..........LIONEL
Signor JAMET..........as..........PLUNKET
Signor COLETTI..........as..........Count Tristan.
Signor LYALL..........as..........The Sheriff

Musical Director and Conductor..MAX MARETZEK

SATURDAY, at 1½ P. M., doors open at 12½,
FIRST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..........as..........LUCIA
Signor BRIGNOLI..........as..........EDGARDO
Signor BARRE..........as..........ASHTON

Signors Reichardt, Lyall, Coletti and Mme. Cooney.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock,
Mlle. NILSSON will appear for the first time as VIOLETTA, in LA TRAVIATA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..........as..........LUCIA

General admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4; family circle, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; seats in boxes and front rows of balcony, $5 each.

MATINEE PRICES—General admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4; boxes, $15 and $20; upper boxes, $15.

Seats now for sale at the Academy, No. 701, also No. 114 Broadway.

AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock,
LA FAVORITA.

The Steinway pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIRST NIGHT IN BROOKLYN OF THE
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock,
LA FAVORITA.
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR BUONGIORNO, MONS. JAMET,

in the principal rôles,

Music Director and Conductor....MAX MARETZEK

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; family circle, 50 cents.

Seats now for sale at the Brooklyn Academy, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

WALLACK'S.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL!
TWO STERLING COMEDIES.
Produced with appropriate scenery and appointments,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 26,
Will be presented the sparkling and amusing comedy, by CHARLES MATHEWS, Esq.,
AGGRAVATING SAM.
In conjunction with Bayle Bernard's excellent comedy,
THE NERVOUS MAN.

These plays combine the names of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, (her first appearance this season,) Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BLANCHE HAYDEN, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss BLAISDELL.

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
For the first time in many years Mrs. Centlivre's standard comedy,
THE BUSYBODY will be produced with an UNPRECEDENTED CAST.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE.

THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, 1½ o'clock.

WACHTEL, WACHTEL, WACHTEL!

WACHTEL IN WILLIAM TELL.
FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at the STADT THEATRE.
WACHTEL in his greatest rôle of TELL.

Miss CANISSA, the distinguished Prima Donna, has been engaged to sing the rôle of MATILDE.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

ANNA E. DICKINSON

AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.

IN HARLEM SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

By purchased permission from George Wood to exhibit one day in New-York.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT TRAVELING MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, HIPPODROME, and DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS, will give two exhibitions in HARLEM, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M.

Fifty cents admits to the entire show. Children under 10, half price.

THE LARGEST COMBINED EXHIBITION ON THIS CONTINENT. NEW FEATURES AND ATTRACTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

DAN RICE'S

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.

But three nights in New-York and one Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon. This, the largest organization IN THE WORLD, will close the season with a GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO DAN RICE, SATURDAY EVENING, THE 28TH.

Box and parquet seats secured three days in advance. Box-office open from 8 to 4.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....................................Director

THIS ESTABLISHMENT
WILL OPEN
FOR THE WINTER SEASON
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents.

ANNA E. DICKINSON

AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, 28TH-ST. AND Broadway.—Great success, crowded houses; delighted audiences nightly witness the beautiful acting and delightful singing of the SUSAN GALTON OPERETTA TROUPE; also, E. D. DAVIES, the wonderful, and all the talented Company.

MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2, when the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Thousands of attractive novelties and MECHANICAL MIRACLES!

Keating's splendid orchestra, afternoon and evening. CROWDED DAY NIGHT.

ANNA E. DICKINSON

AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.

RAILROAD AND THEATRE OFFICE and news-stand to rent, at Sturtevant House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; possession given Nov. 1 prox. Apply to LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

WILL SPEAK ON
"DEMAGOGUES AND WORKING MEN,"
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

Admission..50 cents
Reserved seats.....................................75 cents

Tickets for sale 24th, 25th, and 26th of October, at Steinway Hall and No. 114 Broadway.

"AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS,"

By Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, in the Central Baptist Church, south side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Admission, 50 cents.

LECTURE COMMITTEES 1871-72.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S new Lecture, "WOMAN!"

Mr. VANDENHOFF gives his Readings as heretofore. Address till end of October, Portsmouth, N. H.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Rev. M. J. O'FARRELL. Subject—*Oliver Plunkett, Archbishop of Armagh, and Last Martyr for the Faith in Ireland.* Proceeds for the benefit of Poor Boys' Lodging-house, under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had of the Sextons of the various Catholic churches, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th...2:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....12:00 M.
Thursday, 26th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th.......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 30th.....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 30th.......7:00 A. M.
	Tuesday, 31st.......8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Tri-weekly.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37, at 2 o'clock, and from foot 37th-st., East River, at 2:15 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

EILEEN OGE! EILEEN OGE
FOURTH WEEK, AND CROWDED HOUSES
STILL GREET THE EVER-POPULAR
FLORENCES
IN THAT BEAUTIFUL LOVE TALE,
EILEEN OGE!

E—VERY ONE CHARMED WITH THE NEW
I—RISH DOMESTIC DRAMA.
L—OUD LAUGHTER GREETS EVERY SCENE.
E—ILEEN OGE, with THUNDERS of APPLAUSE.
E—VERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER
N—OTICE AT THE GRAND
O—PERA HOUSE, WITH THE
G—REAT FLORENCES; ALSO
E—VERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.

FRIDAY, Oct. 27—Benefit of Mrs. W. J. Florence.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1871.

THIRD GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT by Col. James Fisk, Jr.'s NINTH REGIMENT BAND, consisting of 100 musicians. Third appearance in the United States of the accomplished artistes, Mlle. CASTELLAN and DE TRY, Violinistes; also the favorite Prima Donna, Miss EMMA HOWSON, with Signorina FARETTE and Mr. J. LEVY. CARL BERGMANN, Musical Director; D. L. DOWNING, Leader.

CARD.—MRS. W. J. FLORENCE HAVING been generously offered by the managers of this establishment the privilege of selecting any one night of the week upon which to seek the especial attendance of friends, the entire receipts of the occasion to be for her BENEFIT, respectfully makes public announcement of the courtesy, and of her acceptance and decision in favor of TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, the 27th inst., when will be presented for the twenty-sixth time the extremely successful and very interesting drama, EILEEN OGE, with all its varied and pleasing features, and in which she and Mr. FLORENCE will appear, sustaining their original characters. Tickets, securing seats, are now in readiness.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1871.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—CUSHMAN.

MEG MERRILIES.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the brilliant engagement of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will appear on MONDAY, and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
in her world-renowned character of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING.
MEG MERRILIES MATINEE
on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY, NOV. 6,
the celebrated comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

No. 728 Broadway.
STAR NOVELTY COMPANY.
JOHN STETSON..........Lessee and Manager
CHEAPEST AND BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 75 cents. | Balcony, 50 cents.
Family circle, 25 cents.
FRESH ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW
in the comic pantomime,
BIBO.
First appearance of the great Ethiopian comedian,
WM. ARLINGTON.
J. H. BUDWORTH.
FREEMAN SISTERS. | SALLIE MASON.
75 75 75 ARTISTS. 75 75 75

GLOBE THEATRE.

No. 728 Broadway.
STAR NOVELTY TROUPE.
REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission, 50 cents; parquet chairs, 75 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. A PERFECT OVATION. HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME. THE AUDIENCE CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
MR. SOTHERN
will appear in Tom Taylor's comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
LORD DUNDREARY..................Mr. SOTHERN

Mr. Sothern will be supported by Miss AMY ROSELLE, NELLIE KEMP, JENNY LEE, JOHN T. RAYMOND, CHAS. MORTON, HARRY PEARSON, &c., &c.

Performance commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every evening at 8 o'clock, G. L. Fox's celebrated spectacular ballet pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY. G. L. FOX as Clown. The world-renowned MARTENS FAMILY, in their Eccentricitées Tyroleans and Duo des Chats.

H. D. THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
H. D. ADELE. | MARIETTA.
H. D. PAGLIERI. | MORIONDO.
H. D. CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
H. D. YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.
H. D. Signor CASSELLI, THE ZIG-ZAGS.
H. D. Herr WILLIO.

Seats secured six days in advance and by telegraph. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

ANNA E. DICKINSON

AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.

OPERA BOUFFE. OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
REVIVAL OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 26,
FLEUR DE THE,
WITH AIMEE IN THE LEADING ROLE.
Costumes and scenery entirely new.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
FLEUR DE THE, WITH AIMEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TODAY, AT 2 P. M., THE GYPSY FARMER, and farce LONG BROTHER JOHN, in which the Giant, MAJ. LANG, and Dwarf, COL. STOCKING, will appear.

THIS EVENING, AT 8, THE OCTOROON, concluding with the drama of GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, PERCY ROSELLE in the drama, THE BOY DETECTIVE.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING.

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN alone in all the fashionable dances on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 8 to 10.

CLASS FOR LADIES alone on Monday and Thursday mornings, from 10½ to 12½.

For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes meet as follows:
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., Reservoir-square on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M.
NEW ADELPHI HALL, 52d-st. and Broadway, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 4 and 8 P. M.
PUPILS attend by TICKET at their convenience.
NEW CLASSES EVERY WEEK. Send for circular.

O. H. BYERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a revised edition of the "Dancer's Assistant."

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

LADIES DESIROUS OF LEARNING TO sing in the pure Italian school, will address Signor GIANNETTI, care of William Hall, No. 751 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day. American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT.
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR
CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM AND ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES, is prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by assistance of the authorities of that country. Sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade-mark and full directions for use. Price, $10. Laboratory, No. 50 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Another Mysterious Murder and Outrage Near Boston.

A Defenseless Girl Beaten to Death by Ruffians.

Terrible Anti-Chinese Riot in Los Angeles, California.

Passage of the Emancipation Bill by the Brazilian Senate.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN BOSTON.

A Young Servant Woman Outraged and Beaten to Death in a Fashionable Locality.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Another of those awful crimes which startle and horrify the entire community has been committed, and this time it is the unfortunate fate of this vicinity to be the scene of the tragedy. A milkman driving into town on his morning round, while passing from Longwood, one of the nearest and most aristocratic suburbs, to the city limits discovered the body of a woman lying on the road-side on what is called Western-avenue, one of the fashionable drives of the town. It was frightfully mangled, the clothing was nearly torn from the limbs, the hair was disheveled and clotted with the blood which had oozed from gashes on her head, and a stone as big as a quart measure, which had evidently crushed in the top of her skull was lying in her hat near by. Not far from the body there lay an iron furnace wrench, fifteen inches long, which bore evidence of having been used in giving the murderous blows. It was clear that the victim was a young girl, and the many marks of a severe struggle, furnished convincing proofs that she had made a desperate battle to save her life. The milkman hastened to notify the Police, and the Police, as soon as notified, set about unraveling the mystery. It was ascertained by degrees that the girl was an Irish servant-maid, KATY LUHON by name, in one of the most respectable families of Longwood, that of Mrs. H. M. BROWN. Her mistress speaks of her as a girl of good reputation and steady and industrious habits. She was rather comely in looks and person, and of a merry disposition. Her chief faults were that she was fond of being out of nights, and had a fancy for gay and lively company. Yet she never remained out late in the evening, and never returned to the house with male company. On Tuesday evening it appears she went out for a lark with two neighboring serving girls and never returned. They spent some time in a wretched shanty of ill-repute, where they met three young fellows—LEONARD, MAHONEY, and HOWE. With them they seem to have had no trouble, and from them they parted at an early hour and turned homeward. KATIE left the other girls at their doors, and then expressing her intention of strolling about until later, went off alone. No further trace can be found of her. At noon, today, the three young men were arrested on suspicion, but nothing has yet been discovered against either of them, beyond the fact that they were seen in this hovel with the girl on the evening of the murder. They have a moderately good reputation in their neighborhood, but are considered "gay boys." It is regarded as significant that they were among the first to view the body after its discovery, and that they soon slunk away out of sight. The keenest of the local detectives have now been put upon the case, and in accordance with custom, they hint at startling developments to-morrow. It is probably the fact, however, that the mystery is as deep now as at first. The woman had been terribly outraged and maltreated, and as fiendishly beaten and pounded as was the unfortunate Mr. NATHAN, in New-York, a year ago last Summer It is the theory of many that a tramp, or tramps, were the murderers, and that their rage at the woman's opposition occasioned her brutal murder.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Attempt to Obtain the Kentucky Claims from the Treasury by a Mandamus—Changes in the Navy Medical Department—San Domingo Troubles—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury was today served with a notice of an application for a writ of mandamus in behalf of the State of Kentucky, to compel him to sign a warrant in payment of the claim of that State for reimbursement of war expenses incurred in the enlisting and equipping of home guards. As will be remembered, this claim was audited and passed by the Accounting officers last Summer, and amounts to about half a million of dollars, But Secretary BOUTWELL not being satisfied as to the legality of the account, has steadily refused to sign a warrant therefor, and this application is for a mandamus to compel him in his ministerial capacity to sign the warrant. The order is returnable Nov. 3 in the District Supreme Court, and the attorneys for Kentucky are Ex-Judge BARTLEY, of Ohio, and Ex-Judge CASEY, formerly of the Court of Claims. This brings up anew, and more prominently than ever, the important question already involved in several pending applications. Whether the Secretary of the Treasury has any power over the expenditures which pass through his department, save that of a mere ministerial functionary, who cannot go behind the signature of his Auditor and Controller, and estop the payment of a claim, believed by him to be improper and illegal, even though it should pass the accounting officers. There is already a case involving this point, which is set for argument in the District Supreme Court this week—that of the owners of the steamer *Jacob Worth*, which was destroyed by fire in the Potomac River while under Government charter. The Government having insured her against war risk only, and not against ordinary fire and sea risks. The claim was nevertheless passed; but the Secretary refused to sign the warrant, and hence a mandamus is also sought in this case, which will probably be argued before the Kentucky case is reached, and will virtually decide the question. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court in any event, for the purpose of obtaining the judgment of that tribunal upon this very important question, which hitherto has never been fully and broadly adjudicated. If it shall be held that the Secretary of the Treasury, notwithstanding all the lawfully established checks and systems of his own particular office upon the issuance of warrants outside of the accounting officers, has no discretion and cannot interpose the very safeguards the law has placed in his hands, then a very wide door will be opened, and dangerous precedent established for all classes of expenditure. In fact, it is sought to establish judicially that such action as Mayor HALL was guilty of, in signing the fraudulent warrants of the Ring, in, as he claims, a purely ministerial capacity, shall be the code of procedure for the Secretary of the Treasury in the disbursement of $300,000,000 per annum. The issue is awaited with a great deal of interest.

NEW CHIEF OF THE MEDICAL BUREAU APPOINTED.

The question as to who shall be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, which has agitated the naval doctors for some time, owing to the refusal of Medical Director WOOD to voluntarily retire, was, today, decided by the resignation of Dr. WOOD and the appointment of JONATHAN M. FOLTZ, a Medical Director of the Navy, in his place. Dr. WOOD claimed exemption from the operation of the law of retirement in consequence of having been appointed to this semi-civil position, and appealed from the Secretary of the Navy to the President, who, on an examination of the law, sustained the Secretary, whereupon Dr. WOOD yielded and tendered his resignation. He is now retired on his age by the operation of the law.

WEST INDIA MATTERS.

Mr. PRESTON, the Haytien Minister, arrived in the city today, and called on the Secretary of State to present the case of the steamer *Hornet*, but as the Spanish Minister, Mr. ROBERTS, was absent, the matter was not considered. Mr. ROBERTS is expected to-morrow, and the case will then be presented. Certain journals inimical to the Administration are reviving the report that the President intends to press the annexation of San Domingo in his annual Message. It can now be positively stated that at present he has no such intention, and no events are likely to occur to change that intention. He leaves the subject where his Message of last Spring left it, with Congress, his own action having been abundantly vindicated.

LIABILITIES OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

The City Council of the City of Richmond in 1861, soon after the beginning of the rebellion, issued small notes, all under the denomination of $5, to the total amount of almost or quite $400,000. A case involving the liability of the city for the redemption of these notes was heard before the Supreme Court today. The same case, THOMAS et al. vs. City of Richmond, has had a trial before in the Circuit Court of Virginia, Chief-Justice CHASE presiding, in which judgment was given for the City, and the notes declared null and void. The City claims that the Council had no power to issue the notes, and that the issue was made in violation of the City charter, the laws of the State, and the Constitution and laws of the United States. It was with these notes that, soon after Richmond was made the capital of the Confederacy it paid $15,000 for a house and furniture for JEFF. DAVIS, $100,000 for equipping Confederate volunteers, $15,000 for the defense of the city, and $50,000 as a loan to the Confederate Government.

PREPARATIONS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The clerks in the office of the Register of the Treasury are now busy preparing the schedules for the payment of the January interest on the public debt. The payments of interest are greatest in January and June of each year, and the labor of preparing for the disbursements is immense, and will require all the time from now till the end of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge H. H. BLODGETT, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and W. H. BRADLEY, Esq., of Chicago, arrived here this evening for the purpose of conferring with the members of the Government in regard to the erection and location of Government buildings in that city. It is understood that Judge BLODGETT will recommend the purchase of a square in that city, on which the Court-house, Post-office, Custom-house and Revenue offices shall be built. Among the prominent arrivals in the city are E. DELAFIELD SMITH, of New-York; STEPHEN PRESTON, the Haytien Minister, and R. J. ALLYN, of Hartford, who are at the Arlington.

WAR OF RACES.

Riot at Los Angeles, Cal.—The Chinese Murder a Citizen and are Attacked by a Mob.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—A terrific riot has occurred in the town of Los Angeles. A fight having occurred in the Chinese quarter, Officer BILDERAN attempted to arrest a Chinaman for shooting another, and was resisted. He called upon a citizen, named ROBERT THOMPSON, to assist him, when the Chinese on both sides of a narrow street opened a deadly fire. THOMPSON fell, shot through the breast, and died. BILDERAN was shot through the shoulder, but succeeded in reaching his horse, and escaped. A Mexican boy, named JUAN JOSE MANDEVIS, was shot through the leg. A mob soon collected, and attacked the whole Chinese quarter. The Chinese returned the fire. Five hundred armed men surrounded the Chinese position, and cut them off from escape. Fifteen Chinamen were hanged by the mob, and fire was applied to the houses, but the flames were extinguished. The excitement is very great. At 9 o'clock to-night the authorities had succeeded in partially restoring order. The Chinese numbered about fifty. The mob was determined to clean them out of the City. Before the hanging the mob fired on them from the roofs and other points, killing one woman and several men.

CHICAGO NEWS.

Improved Feeling in Business Circles—Movements for the Next Municipal Election—Receipt of Money.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The banks are running smoothly. They have but few calls for loans, and deposits are abundant. Many Eastern and foreign insurance companies are paying their losses promptly. These funds furnish our merchants with money to purchase goods, and capitalists who are preparing to rebuild. The grain and live stock markets are brisk; there is as much doing as there was before the fire, and in lumber much more. Mechanics are wanted. Carpenters, masons, and almost every other class are in demand at good wages. POTTER PALMER is pushing up his new grand hotel as fast as possible. The combination of the two political parties for the next city and county election has not yet been fully consummated, owing to the large number of candidates and the diversity of views of those engaged in the work of combining. There is no diversity of feeling in regard to the nomination of MEDILL for Mayor, GAGE for City Treasurer, and JAMESON for Judge of the Superior Court. They are all popular.

Gen. LIPPINCOTT, State Auditor, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court for the dissolution of the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, on the ground of insolvency, and mismanagement of its affairs by the directors. It has been ascertained that its assets amount to $1,133,000; its risks outstanding, $14,000,000; its losses by the recent fire over $4,000,000, and its stock notes $3,992,800. It is alleged that many of the stockholders are insolvent, and that their notes cannot be collected.

The Treasurer reports the following as receipts for the relief of the Chicago poor: Cash received, $509,276; total amount for which drafts have been drawn and to be forwarded for collection, &c., $896,709; aggregate receipts, $1,486,986. Of this sum, $34,490 have been distributed, the balance remaining on hand. The Committee estimate that they will require $1,975,000 for the next thirty days.

Relief from France.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The contributions for the relief of Chicago now amount to 178,430 francs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ministerial Inauguration in Chili—Threatened Election Riots in Lima—Discovery of More Guano Islands.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—Advices from Chili announce the formal inauguration of the President. The new Ministers are comparatively inexperienced and unknown in politics, but are personally popular. A large fire had occurred at Valparaiso, attended with heavy losses. The insurrection of the Araucanian Indians had been entirely quelled.

The dates received from Lima are to the 14th inst. Foreigners and Peruvians were alike amassing three days' stores, so as to enable them to remain indoors during the elections, disturbances being apprehended and the streets likely to be unsafe. Government was transferring soldiers to the Police Department, the presence of troops in the city during an election being prohibited by the Constitution. The popular candidate was Señor PRADO, while Government support was given to Señor ECHENIQUE.

A new journal in English called the *South Pacific Times*, is about to appear at Lima under the management of ISAAC LAWTON, aided by a staff of American and English writers.

The survey of the Lobos Islands attests the existence there of enormous deposits of guano.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Advices from Rio Janeiro confirm the news already received in the United States of the adoption in the Brazilian Parliament, on Sept. 27, of the bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves. The vote upon the final passage of the bill in the Senate was 44 to 33, and the announcement of the result was received by the galleries with immense cheering. A circular had been issued by the Government to the authorities in all the departments recommending that the law be put into immediate execution. The Benedictine Order promptly emancipated all of its 1,600 slaves.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by the Governor—Twenty-third Day of November Appointed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The following proclamation was issued this afternoon:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

In accordance with an honored custom under which Governors of States have named in each year a day for general thanksgiving and prayer, I, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Governor of New-York, hereby designate Thursday, Nov. 23, as Thanksgiving Day in this State for 1871. Our people have been blessed with abundance, and spared from the calamities that have fallen on nations and communities. Let them, therefore, on that day, declare and make manifest, as they ought to do, their gratitude to God for all his mercies, and let each one who rejoices in plenty, and to whom the year has been a year of blessing, remember, especially to the poor, to do good and to distribute, forgetting not that with such sacrifice God is well pleased.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 25th [L. S.] day of October, A. D. 1871.

(Signed.) JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary.

The Bloomfield Mystery.

Coroner CHASE, of Newark, yesterday continued the inquest in the case of MARY FULLMAN, found dead in her father's house, at Bloomfield, on Wednesday last.

Dr. DODD, the county physician, made a post mortem examination. There were no traces of poison in the stomach and death, he believed, was caused by suffocation. An examination of the stove showed that a fire had been burning during the night and that the damper was turned so as to prevent the escape of gas up the chimney. Carbonic acid gas arising from the burning coals had probably been the cause of death.

Drs. WARD and DAVIES were examined and corroborated the testimony of Dr. DODD. The inquest has not concluded.

The Hoboken Murder.

The last indictment found by the Hudson County Grand Jury before its adjournment was against MOSES HENRY for the murder of THOS. MCMAHON, on Adams-street, Hoboken, on the morning of the 15th inst. HENRY was badly wounded in the affray, and has not yet recovered. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down by Judge BEDLE for Monday next. It is alleged that a knife belonging to the prisoner was the weapon with which MCMAHON was killed, and during the difficulty HENRY was also stabbed with the same knife. It is supposed that during the conflict MCMAHON secured the knife and inflicted the wound upon HENRY which nearly proved fatal.

The Hoboken Water Front.

In the Hoboken ejectment suit in the Hudson County Supreme Conrt, the defendants have made a motion for a new suit on the ground that the city had passed no ordinance opening Fourth-street, and hence could have no ground of complaint against the Land and Improvement Company. They thought the only proper method was first to pass the ordinance and then bring suit. Mr. BESSON, council for the city, maintained that the suit had been commenced in the only possible way. Judge BEDLE was not prepared to render a decision, and the case was set over until today.

Murder at Port Morris, N. J.

WM. GRINDER, of Port Morris, N. J., was yesterday lodged in the County Jail at Morristown, charged with having murdered HIRAM DEAN FOSTER, in a fight at Port Morris, on the night preceding. It appears, from the statement of LEWIS L. WALDRON, a carpenter, who witnessed the affray, that GRINDER, who is the proprietor of a saloon in Port Morris, quarreled with FOSTER about seventy-five cents, which GRINDER claimed was due him. Angry words led finally to threats, and ended in GRINDER shooting FOSTER.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. WM. M. TWEED returned an income of less than half a million for the past year to the Internal Revenue Department.

A fair for the benefit of Home Industrial School No. 2 will be held in the Rose Memorial Chapel, No. 418 West Forty-first-street, today and to-morrow.

WM. AHEARN, a driver of a Forty-second-street car, died yesterday from injuries received on the previous evening from falling over the dash-board of his car.

PATRICK MONAHAN died yesterday from injuries received on Saturday by falling from his seat from a Broadway stage which he was driving, and being run over by another stage which was passing.

Yesterday HENRY SCHULTZ, aged thirty years, died at the German Hospital from a wound received by accidentally running a meat-hook through one of his hands.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS has, it is reported, resigned his position as an officer of the Citizens' Association of New-York, and has withdrawn from membership in that body.

JEREMIAH COLDON, aged forty-four years, of No. 658 Water-street, fell, yesterday, from a building in Water-street, near Jackson, and broke several of his ribs.

MARY ANN CUNNINGHAM, whose age is stated on the return as 107 years, was arrested yesterday and arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct.

This evening Miss ANNA DICKINSON will deliver her new lecture on "Demagogues & Working Men" at Steinway Hall. There are intimations that sharp points will be made by the fair lecturer in the course of the evening. A large audience is confidently looked for.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of JOHN BRADY, who died from injuries received by being knocked down by a Dry Dock street-car. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Rosedale Social Club had a ball at Pythagoras Hall, on Monday evening. Among the belles present were Misses Mary Jane Murray and Mary Ann McGowan, Miss Hampson and Miss McKane.

FRANCIS BRACKLIN, aged twenty-two months, died on Tuesday evening at No. 335 West Thirty-eighth-street from the effects of poison which is supposed to have been given to him in mistake for paregoric.

MARY MURPHY was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing $110 from WILLIAM MAPES. ISABELLA CAMPBELL was also committed by the same Magistrate for stealing $100 from OWEN FINNEGAN.

Mr. OTIS FIELD died, yesterday, at his residence, No. 77 Sullivan-street, of consumption. Mr. FIELD was a native of New-Hampshire, and has resided in this City for the past twenty years, during which time he has been the proprietor of nearly fifty billiard and wine-rooms.

The Chelsea Social Club opened their new and elegantly furnished Club-house, last night, at No. 331 West Twenty-third-street. A fine repast was partaken of by the numerous guest received. This club numbers 130 members, who are presided over by Judge KANE and Q. V. FREEMAN. The Secretary is MR. RYAN, and the Treasurer Mr. MARLOWE.

The corner-stone of the foundation which is to support the proposed statue of FRANKLIN—a work which, when completed, is to be dedicated to the Press and printers of this City—will be laid with Masonic ceremonies, in Printing-house-square, today, at 1 o'clock, by M. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, Grand Master of Masons of the State. The occasion will be one of peculiar interest.

BROOKLYN.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, one of the workmen injured by the accident in the East River Bridge tower on Monday last, died of his injuries yesterday morning. Deceased leaves a widow and family.

FANNY B. CHAMBERS, aged fifteen years, residing at No. 825 Dean-street, had her clothing set on fire on Tuesday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Before the flames were extinguished she was burned so severely that she died at an early hour yesterday morning.

OLIVER CANTLIN, aged sixteen years, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, yesterday, by Judge MCCUE, for having knocked down and robbed EDWARD P. ARTHUR, on President-street, two months ago.

An action was commenced in the United States District Court, yesterday morning, by DAVID F. BARNEY, against the steam vessel *D. R. Martin*, to recover $25,000 for having been refused by the proprietors of the vessel the right to travel on it from Jones' Dock, Suffolk County, New-York, although he had purchased a ticket.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bethlehem Commandery No. 53, of New-Rochelle, a new organization of R. A. M., was dedicated and its officers installed, with imposing and interesting ceremonies, on Tuesday evening. The officers are as follows: Rev. WM. S. COFFEE, Eminent Commander; GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, Generalissimo; GIDEON POND, Captain-General.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fifth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Jersey, commenced yesterday, at Association Hall, Newark.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

The Secretary of War has dismissed from the Military Academy for violating paragraph 122 of the Academic regulations, in treating with violence and harrassing other cadets, Cadets John W. Wilson, Dewitt Clinton Frasier, Santiago F. Hubbell and John L. Stiles; and for the same cause has ordered that Cadet Albert H. Miller be deprived of his next furlough, and confined to the limits of the "plain" of the Academy until the commencement of the next academic year, and that Cadet Albert H. Hammon be confined to the limits of the "plain" until the commencement of the next academic year.

The United States tug *Speedwell*, of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, took the sailors from the United States steamer *Wyoming* to Charlestown, yesterday morning, for the United States steamer *Wabash*. The officers for the *Wabash* are reporting at the former place.

Passed Assistant Pay-master Slamm has been ordered as naval store-keeper at Key West. Lieut. J. A. Miller is detached from the *Mohican* and placed on waiting orders.

The Navy Department has received the following telegram:

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 25.—The United States steamship *Franklin* arrived for coal. She encountered very strong head winds all the passage, and violent adverse gales on the coast. Shall leave for Boston as soon as possible.

F. A. PARKER,
Captain Commanding.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	Oct. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Oct. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Paraguay	Oct. 28	New-York	London.
Donau	Oct. 28	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Oct. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Missouri	Oct. 26	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Colorado, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wood, O. J. Hardin, W. E. Masterton, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Howorth, Col. Nere A. Elfwing, Capt. Isaac F. Gilkey, James P. Story, Thomas Dunstan, John H. Uren, Miss M. E. Johnson, Edmund Godshaux, Thomas Keene, Mrs. Pitman.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 25.—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. E. L. Good, Miss Emma Goodwin, A. H. Borden and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jaffray and servant, E. M. Merrill, Joseph Needham, Miss Borden, Wm. Slade. Capt. Brantsen, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Lizzie Downing, Charles C. Thompson, C. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Spang, Miss Rosalia Spang and maid, Joshua King, James M. King, W. C. Denby, George Penfold Holmes, A. Pearson, H. F. Budge, C. A. McDowell, E. W. Bryant, R. Lorini, E. Ferris, C. G. A. Dumbman, Miss Dumbman and friend, H. J. Fairchild, Capt. Prior, C. Edwards, J. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Miss E. Astor, Miss H. Astor, Miss C. Astor, Miss C. Augusta Astor, Master John J. Astor, Jr., and nurse, A. S. Malcomson, Wm. J. Pimpee, Henry Gray, Sir Joseph Copley, Sergeant and Mrs. Sleigh, C. F. Iddings, Miss Williams, Mrs. Dole, James Donaldson, L. S. Ashley, Mrs. Ed. Learned and friend, Miss F. Learned and nurse, E. M. A. Learned, Master C. Learned, E. Greble, A. Sartori, Miss F. Ashley and servant, W. J. Whittaker, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Muller, 2 children and maid, E. W. Wheelock, G. D. Cashman, J. A. Smith, A. Ross, Wm. Arthur, W. S. Smith, Wm. Emmens, Alex. Wassermard, A. Ackroyd. Mr. Woodward, Mrs. E. M. McRubin, Miss Nellie McRubin, Miss M. McRubin, Miss K. McRubin, Miss J. McRubin, Master Charles McRubin, E. J. M. Hale, Adolphe Ross, Col. Dalzell, Miss Dalzell, John J. Nysing, J. S. Denton, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Evans, John L. Roff, W. S. Crane, S. C. Brown, D. Gondike, R. L. Paterson, H. C. Fahnestock, Geo. Rendle, S. A. Peters, Walter Wilson, W. P. Lewis, J. L. Cummingham, Rev. J. Jackman, D. Douglas, Rev. D. Campbell, Miss Campbell, L. Kohn, Chas. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Norton, Jas. Eddy, Joseph Bourdon, A. Guidi, Amon Brooks, Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carter, Mrs. W. L. Williams, John Bree, Miss M. E. Hastings, Mrs. and Miss Muller.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—James Gray, James Lander, Mrs. Mahr and 2 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:23 | Sun sets....5:04 | Moon sets....4:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:00 | Gov. Island..6:49 | Hell Gate....8:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Sweden, (Br.,) McKenzie, Glasgow Henderson Brothers; Alps, (Br.,) Webster, Glasgow Henderson Brothers; Charles W. Lord, Rogers, New Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherein, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; Norwich, Hines, Salem Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Polar Star, Stetson, Rotterdam, Winchester & Towne; Sunrise, Clarke, San Francisco, Cal., C. Comstock & Co.

Bark Lernaes, (Nor.,) Melsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Schrs. Two Sisters, Sheerer, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; J. B. Smith, Williams, Washington, D. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., Oct. 21, with cotton and naval stores to James Hand. 23d, between Lookout and Hatteras, passed steam-ships George Cromwell, Bienville, and Sherman, hence for New-Orleans. The M. had strong E. N. E. winds from Five Fathoms light-ship.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark L. H. Deveber, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mashall, Ardrossan Sept. 15, with pig-iron to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Oct. 22, lat. 40 25, lon. 71 30, took pilot at 1½ P. M. out of pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Samson, (Norw.,) Lemve, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Raven, (of Machias,) Catee, Newcastle, Eng., 73 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Made the northern passage, and had a continuation of westerly gales; lost and split sails, and stove bulwarks; has been 13 ds. W. of the Banks.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Scotia and Colorado, for Liverpool; Sweden, for Glasgow; C. W. Lord, for New-Orleans; Wyanoke, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Arr. steamer Oriental, Savannah; ship Clara Dillam, London; bark Lorena, Antwerp; brig Champion, Malaga.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.—Arr. brig L. L. Squire, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 25.—Arr. schr. Kate C. Rich, from Philadelphia; steam-ships Seminole, from Boston; Huntsville, from New-York.

Cld. brig Centaur, for Jacksonville; schr. Sparkling Sea, from Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 25—A. M.—Arr. schrs. C. L. Herrick, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Ethan Allen, Philadelphia, for Salem.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 25.—The Inman steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Jones, from New-York Oct. 14, for Liverpool, touched at this port at 11½ last night, and proceeded.

The Cunard steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Sowerby, from New-York Oct. 14, arrived at this port today, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 25.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Deutchland, Capt. Neynaber, which sailed from New-York on the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

GLASGOW, Oct. 25.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Europa, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Oct. 11, for this port, called at Moville today.

LACES.

THREAD AND GUIMPURE, VALENCIENNES,
POINT AND APPLIQUE, FINE VAL. SETS,
POINT COLLARS AND BARBES.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
COIFFURES, VAILS AND SCARFS,
Surplices and Pompadours, Muslin and Val. Bows.
Thread and Guimpure Capes.
Laces cleaned and mended.
Hamburg and Needle-work Edgings, &c.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NO. 827 BROADWAY, NEAR 12TH-ST.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
WHARF PROPERTY
For sale or lease on Gowanus Canal and Company's basins.
OFFICE, COR. 3D-ST. AND 5TH-AV., BROOKLYN.

MANHOOD
IN THE
YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION.

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwardly upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety as the first symptom in which nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on. The energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain. The parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weakness Arising from Excesses or Early Indiscretion,

attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying Before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

THESE SYMPTOMS, IF ALLOWED TO GO ON—WHICH THIS MEDICINE INVARIABLY REMOVES—SOON FOLLOW LOSS OF POWER, FATUITY AND EPILEPTIC FITS, IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption? The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute; neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds their grief beguile."

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract of Buchu.

There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable and frequently injurious. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER. Price, $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

Established upward of twenty years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND
NO. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere

BUFFALO
ROBES,
WOLF ROBES, CARRIAGE ROBES,
SLEIGH ROBES,
Lap Robes, Horse Blankets.
The largest collection in the country, for sale by
SAMUEL SHETHAR & CO.,
No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

Nicol & Davidson,
Invite an examination of their New Goods, including very choice
REAL BRONZE AND ENAMELED CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS,
STATUARY IN REAL BRONZE, BISQUE AND PARIAN,
BRONZED AND GILT MANTEL SETS AND GAS FIGURES,
FINE LONDON PURSES AND UMBRELLAS,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, &c.,
GLASS CHANDELIERS, (Osler's new designs,)
And an immense variety of Staple and Fancy Goods too numerous to describe herein.
No. 686 Broadway.

BUY YOUR
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
OF
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
Near Canal-st.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

THE
HOWARD
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
CHARTERED IN 1825.
CASH CAPITAL
$500,000.
Insures against loss and damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.
W. R. SKIDMORE, Assistant Sec.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
ARE SELLING OUT THEIR IMMENSE STOCK
OF
REAL AND IMITATION
BRONZE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS FIXTURES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Ball, Black & Co.

STYLISH CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WALKING AND DRESS SUITS.
EVERY VARIETY.
COLFAX & OVERTON,
Nos. 284 and 285 Broadway.

FURNITURE.
AT RETAIL.
WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES
From $75 to $500.
PARLOR SUITES
From $100 to $600.
We have opened our immense
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS
To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City. Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise.
EDW. W. BAXTER & CO.,
202 and 204 Canal-st., Cor. Mulberry.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,
In Bbls. and 60-pound Cans; and
THE AMERICAN JAVA COFFEE,
In one-lb. pkgs., 48 lbs. in a box.
ARE UNIFORM, RELIABLE, AND HEALTHY.
THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

BRONZES
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
HAVE DEVOTED THE WHOLE OF THEIR SECOND FLOOR TO EXHIBITION OF A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
FINE BRONZES.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 John-st. and No. 21 Maiden-lane,
ARE NOW OPENING NEW INVOICES OF
CLOCKS,
INCLUDING SOME VERY CHOICE SELECTIONS IN BRONZE AND MARBLE; ALSO,
PARLOR AND LIBRARY CLOCKS
OF EVERY STYLE OF DECORATION AND FINISH.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR STOCK OF
WALTHAM WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR OUR OWN TRADE.

BETTER THAN GOLD!!
UNDER-WEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
FINE FURNISHING
GOODS.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
No. 44 East 14th-st., Union-Square,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF MATERIALS
FOR
Fall and Winter
CLOTHING.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Assets Oct. 1, 1871..$4,723,206 52
Losses at Chicago will not exceed - - - 2,000,000 00
Leaving Cash Assets of the Home Oct. 12, 1871 2,723,206 52
All Losses will be promptly paid and policies issued as usual.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

The United States
FIRE INSURANCE CO,
NO. 106 BROADWAY.
HAS NO AGENCIES, HAS LOST NOTHING BY THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE.
CHARTERED 1824.
Capital - - - - - - $250,000
Surplus - - - - - - 190,000
Assets - - - - - - 440,000
HAS PROMPTLY PAID ITS LOSSES IN FULL, FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.
ABRAHAM S. UNDERHILL, PRESIDENT.
W. W. UNDERHILL, SECRETARY.

SAFES
MARVIN & CO'S
ARE THE BEST
265 BROADWAY.

IRON WORK
FOR
Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.
Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on [illegible] and [illegible] increasing our [illegible] now prepared to [illegible] cast iron Work [illegible] great despatch, and at [illegible]
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1871.

PROOFS OF TWEED'S GUILT.

The Accounts Passed by the Interim Board of Audit—The Books of the Broadway Bank in Evidence—The Process of "Raking" Laid Bare—A Candidate for a Senatorship and for the State Prison.

Section 4 of Chapter 382 of the Session Laws of 1870, better known as the County Tax Levy, reads as follows: "All liabilities against the County of New-York, incurred previous to the passage of this Act, shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller and present President of the Board of Supervisors, and the amounts which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds of the County of New-York, payable during the year 1871, and the Board of Supervisors shall include in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year 1871 an amount sufficient to pay said bonds and the interest thereon. Such claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, upon the certificate of the officers named herein."

The following list of County liabilities, amounting to $6,312,541 37, was passed by HALL, CONNOLLY and TWEED in the course, it is said, of half an hour's session. Warrants for their payment were issued at various dates between May 5 and Aug. 12, 1870. An examination of the books of the Broadway National Bank has shown how nine-tenths of the amount passed by the Special Board of Audit was disposed of. It will be seen that INGERSOLL, GARVEY, WOODWARD and TWEED divided $5,710,913 98 of the sums "found to be due" by the Board of Audit. In what way they were apportioned is shown, as far as the amounts could be traced. One fact is placed beyond all question by this startling exhibit, and that is that TWEED pocketed $1,687,192 14 of the money voted by the Board of which he was a member—money which he certified to be for the payment of "liabilities of the County of New-York."

COUNTY LIABILITIES—AUDITED BY THE SPECIAL BOARD OF AUDIT, UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE COUNTY TAX LEVY FOR 1870.

1870.		Record No.	Warrant No.	Payee of Warrant.		Amount.	Copy of Indorsements and Memoranda on the Warrants.
May	5	1	1994	Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.	Legal Services while Assistant District-Attorney, years 1865 to 1868	$5,500 00	Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.
May	5	2	1995	Charles Worley	Making Abstracts and Copying Records, Board of Supervisors, year 1869	500 00	J. L. Everett, Cash Assistant.
May	5	3	1996	Peter Runion	Making Abstracts and Copying Records, Board of Supervisors, year 1869	500 00	J. L. Everett, Cash Assistant.
May	5	4	1997	Michael J. Kelly	Making Abstracts and Copying Records, Board of Supervisors, year 1869	500 00	J. L. Everett, Cash Assistant.
May	5	5	2012	J. A. Smith	Carpets Furnished New County Court-house, June 22, 1869	34,082 25	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
May	5	6	2013	A. J. Garvey	Plastering and Mason-work, New County Court-house, Dec. 4, 1869	46,025 67	Andrew J. Garvey.
May	5	7	2014	Ingersoll & Co.	Furniture, &c., New County Court-house, Dec. 10, 1869	64,954 87	Ingersoll & Co.
May	5	8	2015	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c., New County Court-house	32,596 08	Keyser & Co.; E. A. Woodward, (in pencil.)
May	5	9	2016	J. A. Smith	Curtains, Shades, &c., New County Court-house, Sept. 23, 1869	36 083 60	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
May	5	10	2017	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Furniture, &c., New County Court-house, Sept. 16, 1869	39,260 17	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
May	5	11	2018	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Furniture, &c., New County Court-house, Oct. 18, 1869	35,114 08	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
May	5	12	2019	George S. Miller	Carpenter-work, New County Court-house, May 13, 1869	42,028 47	G. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
May	5	13	2020	A. Oakey Hall	Disbursements as District-Attorney during year 1867	2,500 00	A. Oakey Hall.
May	5	14	2021	Jos. B. Young	Contingent Expenses, Office Clerk Board of Supervisors, to Nov. 24, 1869	550 60	J. B. Young.
May	5	15	2022	Jos. B. Young	Contingent Expenses, Office Clerk Board of Supervisors, to Jan. 1, 1870	489 25	J. B. Young.
May	13	16	2026	George S. Miller	Carpenter-work, New County Court-house, Sept. 29, 1869	38,902 22	George S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
May	13	17	2027	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Cabinet-work, New County Court-house, July 18, 1869	89,379 00	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
May	13	18	2028	A. J. Garvey	Plastering, &c., New County Court-house, Dec. 2, 1869	45,355 92	Andrew J. Garvey.
May	13	19	2029	A. J. Garvey	Plastering and Decorating New County Court-house, Dec. 2, 1869	44,255 85	Andrew J. Garvey.
May	13	20	2030	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c., New County Court-house	27,887 38	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W., (in pencil.)
May	21	21	2035	J. A. Smith	Carpets and Shades, New County Court-house, Feb. 21, 1870	34,515 73	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
May	21	22	2036	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Fitting up New County Court-house, March 6, 1870	39,950 18	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
May	21	23	2037	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Fitting up New County Court-house, Jan. 20, 1870	39,614 59	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
May	21	24	2038	Ingersoll & Co.	Cabinet-work, New County Court-house, July 23, 1870	70,117 59	For Deposit to Account of Ingersoll & Co.
May	21	25	2039	Ingersoll & Co.	Cabinet-work, New County Court-house, Oct. 17, 1869	64,984 82	For Deposit to Account of Ingersoll & Co.
May	21	26	2040	A. J. Garvey	Plastering and Mason-work, New County Court-house, Dec. 11, 1869	45,444 46	Andrew J. Garvey.
May	21	27	2041	A. J. Garvey	Painting and Decorating, New County Court-house, Dec. 21, 1869	44,094 91	Andrew J. Garvey.
May	21	28	2042	A. J. Garvey	Painting and Decorating, New County Court-house, Dec. 23, 1869	44,281 16	Andrew J. Garvey.
May	21	29	2043	George S. Miller	Carpenter-work, New County Court-house, Dec. 15, 1869	34,990 66	G. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
May	23	30	2044	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c., New County Court-house, May 29, 1869, to March 16, 1870	31,067 79	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W., (in pencil.)
May	23	31	2045	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c., New County Court-house, Feb. 28 to April 23, 1870	28,093 70	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W., (in pencil.)
May	23	32	2046	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c., New County Court-house	16,924 62	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W., (in pencil.)
May	23	33	2047	A. Hall, Jr.	Painting, &c., New County Court-house, April 20 to Oct. 18, 1869	39,445 24	Archibald Hall, Jr.; E. A. W., (in pencil.)
May	23	34	2048	A. Hall, Jr.	Painting, &c., New County Court-house, May 3 to Jan. 24, 1869	31,448 82	Archibald Hall, Jr.; E. A. W., (in pencil.)
May	27	35	2304	A. J. Garvey	Materials and Labor, New County Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869	40,870 45	Andrew J. Garvey.
May	27	36	2305	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Cabinet-work, New County Court-house, Aug. 23, 1869	145,830 56	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
May	28	37	2390	A. J. Garvey	Material and Labor, New County Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869	43,390 81	Andrew J. Garvey.
May	28	38	2391	George S. Miller	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Aug. 31, 1869	39,361 21	G. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
May	28	39	2392	A. Hall, Jr.	Painting, &c., New County Court-house, Nov. 15, 1869, to April 1, 1870	21,041 85	Archibald Hall, Jr.; E. A. W., (in pencil.)
May	28	40	2393	Ingersoll & Co.	Furniture, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Oct. 21, 1869	40,314 09	Ingersoll & Co.
May	28	41	2394	Ingersoll & Co.	Furniture, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 3, 1869	39,844 19	Ingersoll & Co.
May	28	42	2395	J. A. Smith	Carpets, &c., New County Court-house, Feb. 21, 1870	73,602 46	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
May	28	43	2396	J. Kendrick	Machinery Oil furnished New County Court-house, Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 1869	314 24	J. Kendrick, per A. H. Downer; J. Kendrick. Indorsement guaranteed by National Bank of the Commonwealth.
May	28	44	2397	John O'Brien	Thermometers furnished New County Court-house, May, 1870	7,500 00	John O'Brien; J. Costello.
May	30	45	2442	Ingersoll & Co.	Furniture, &c., Court-rooms and Offices, Dec. 27, 1869	68,218 82	Ingersoll & Co., for Deposit; National Broadway Bank.
May	30	46	2443	A. J. Garvey	Materials and Labor, New County Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869	40,895 34	Andrew J. Garvey.
May	30	47	2444	J. McB. Davidson & Co.	Safes, &c., furnished this County, Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 4, 1870	68,515 70	J. McBride Davidson & Co.; E. A. W., (in pencil.)
June	3	48	2481	J. McB. Davidson & Co.	Safes, &c., furnished this County, July 24, 1867, to Dec. 14, 1869	33,553 51	J. McB. Davidson & Co.; E. A. W., (in pencil.)
June	3	49	2482	Ingersoll & Co.	Furniture furnished this County, Feb. 5, 1870	54,030 26	Ingersoll & Co.
June	3	50	2483	A. J. Garvey	Materials and Labor, New County Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869	42,942 16	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	3	51	2484	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 29, 1869	41,399 63	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	3	52	2485	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 26, 1869	41,180 43	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	3	53	2486	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c.	19,870 14	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	3	54	2487	J. A. Smith	Carpets, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 27, 1869	63,175 51	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
June	3	55	2488	Geo. S. Miller	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Sept. 22, 1869	37,326 02	G. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	3	56	2504	J. A. Smith	Carpets, &c., New County Court-house, Aug. 3, 1869	42,291 45	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
June	3	57	2505	J. A. Smith	Carpets, &c., County Buildings and Offices, June, 21, 1869	44,259 23	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
June	3	58	2506	J. A. Smith	Shades, County Buildings and Offices, Sept. 16, 1869	36,987 25	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
June	3	59	2507	A. J. Garvey	Labor and Materials, New County Court-house, Dec. 16, 1869	41,563 42	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	3	60	2508	A. J. Garvey	Labor and Materials, New County Court-house, Dec. 24, 1859	40,971 15	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	3	61	2509	A. J. Garvey	Labor and Materials, New County Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869	40,652 43	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	3	62	2510	A. J. Garvey	Labor and Materials, New County Court-house, Dec. 24, 1869	43,774 26	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	3	63	2511	Geo. S. Miller	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 18, 1869	32,381 73	G. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	3	64	2512	Geo. S. Miller	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Oct. 25, 1869	35,663 82	G. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	3	65	2513	A. W. Lockwood	Articles furnished Armories and Drill-rooms, April 6 to July 14, 1869	6,001 65	A. W. Lockwood; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	3	66	2514	A. W. Lockwood	Articles furnished County Courts and Offices, July 7, 1868, to Dec. 2, 1869	4,416 06	A. W. Lockwood; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	3	67	2515	A. W. Lockwood	Articles furnished County Courts and Offices, Sept. 10 to Dec. 28, 1868	6,629 56	A. W. Lockwood; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	3	68	2516	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c., County Buildings and Offices, June 5, 1869, to Feb. 15, 1870	11,300 31	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	3	69	2517	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c., County Buildings and Offices, May 28, 1869, to March 19, 1870	11,794 16	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	3	70	2518	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c., County Buildings and Offices, June 16, 1869, to March 29, 1870	13,326 21	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	3	71	2519	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 29, 1869, to March 1, 1870	728 85	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	7	72	2521	New-York Printing Company	Printing for Legislative Department, Nov. 10 to Dec. 31, 1869	12,272 03	Chas. E. Wilbour, President.
June	7	73	2522	New-York Printing Company	Stationery furnished this County, Jan. 3 to March 31, 1870	39,318 64	Chas. E. Wilbour, President.
June	7	74	2523	New-York Printing Company	Stationery furnished this County, Nov. 2 to Dec. 31, 1869	21,244 09	Chas. E. Wilbour, President.
June	7	75	2524	New-York Printing Company	Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	103,500 03	Chas. E. Wilbour, President.
June	7	76	2525	New-York Printing Company	Printing for Legislative Department, Jan. 4 to March 7, 1870	10,293 63	Chas. E. Wilbour, President.
June	7	77	2526	New-York Printing Company	Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary, Jan. 3 to March 31, 1870	108,407 65	Chas. E. Wilbour, President.
June	7	78	2527	Transcript Association	Advertising for Board Supervisors, Nov. 1 to 29, 1869	27,846 90	Chas. E. Wilbour, President.
June	7	79	2528	Transcript Association	Advertising for Board Supervisors, Dec. 1 to 31, 1869	1,422 45	Chas. E. Wilbour, President.
June	7	80	2529	Transcript Association	Publishing Minutes, &c., Board Supervisors, Jan. 4 to March 18, 1870	5,768 21	Chas. E. Wilbour, President.
June	7	81	2530	The Manufacturing Stationers	Stationery furnished this County, Jan. 3 to March 31, 1870	15,841 55	Chas. E. Wilbour, Treasurer.
June	7	82	2531	The Manufacturing Stationers	Stationery furnished this County, May 1, to Dec. 31, 1869	43,479 81	Chas. E. Wilbour, Treasurer.
June	7	83	2532	M. J. Martin	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	M. J. Martin.
June	7	84	2533	J. B. Young	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	J. B. Young.
June	7	85	2534	P. McMullin	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	Patrick McMullen.
June	7	86	2535	C. Corson	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	C. Corson.
June	7	87	2536	C. E. Wilbour	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	C. E. Wilbour.
June	7	88	2537	C. N. Wheelwright	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	Chas. N. Wheelwright; S. C. Lynes, Jr.
June	7	89	2538	W. J. Kane	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	W. J. Kane.
June	7	90	2539	S. C. Lynes, Jr.	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	S. C. Lynes, Jr.
June	7	91	2540	R. A. Storrs	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	For deposit with Jno. J. Cisco & Son; R. A. Storrs. For deposit Nat'l City Bank; Jno. J. Cisco & Son.
June	7	92	2541	R. M. Cozzens	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	R. M. Cozzens; John H. Ingersoll.
June	7	93	2542	E. A. Woodward	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	E. A. Woodward.
June	7	94	2543	James Watson	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1871.	2,000 00	James Watson.
June	7	95	2544	Charles Lozier	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,500 00	Chas. Lozier; J. B. Young.
June	7	96	2545	J. J. Cummings	Services to Clerk to Special Com. on Banks and of Board of Sup. to April 19, 1870.	2,000 00	J. R. Cummings; correct, M. J. Moloney, Clerk.
June	7	97	2546	D. S. Veitch	Extra services as Stenographer, Special Sessions, years July, '66, to December, '69.	4,412 80	D. S. Veitch; J. Bell.
June	7	98	2547	J. J. Houghtaling	Services preparing Annual Report Com., 1868	1,000 00	V. C. King, assignee; Beadleston, Price & Work.
June	7	99	2677	A. J. Garvey	Repairs to County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 20, 1869	41,309 50	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	7	100	2678	A. J. Garvey	Repairs to County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 9, 1869	25,609 30	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	10	101	2679	A. J. Garvey	Repairs to County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 21, 1869	41,160 35	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	10	102	2680	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Cabinet-work, New County Court-house, April 16, 1870	67,487 21	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
June	10	103	2681	Ingersoll & Co.	Furniture and Clocks, New County Court-house, March 23, 1870	69,719 19	Ingersoll & Co.
June	10	104	2682	Geo. S. Miller	Fitting up New County Court-house, Jan. 12, 1870	44,474 30	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	10	105	2683	J. W. Smith	Awnings furnished New County Buildings and Offices, April 15, 1870	18,193 32	J. W. Smith.
June	10	106	2684	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c.	36,830 8[illegible]	Keyser & Co.
June	10	107	2685	J. McB. Davidson & Co.	Safes, &c., New County Buildings and Offices, Jan. 13 to March 8, 1870	66,495 8[illegible]	[illegible] McB. Davidson & Co.
June	10	108	2688	New-York *Daily News*	Advertising sundry notices for this County, June 10, 1863, to April 26, 1870	24,250 95	[illegible] Wood, proprietor.
June	10	109	2689	Ingersoll & Co.	Furniture, &c., County Buildings and Offices, April 18, 1870	98,259 07	[illegible]rsoll & Co.
June	10	110	2690	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 4, 1869	47,724 61	And[illegible] J. Garvey, for deposit to account of Ingersoll & Co.
June	10	111	2691	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 20, 1869	45,102 77	Andrew J. Garvey, for deposit to account of Ingersoll & Co.
June	17	112	2781	Halsey & Co.	Coal and Wood, County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 8, 1869, to March 30, 1870	67,151 83	Halsey & Co.; J. H. I.
June	17	113	2782	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 16, 1869	43,026 04	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	17	114	2783	Geo. S. Miller	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Jan. 25, 1870	48,768 21	George S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	17	115	2784	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Nov. 1, 1869	45,097 67	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	17	116	2785	J. McB. Davidson	Safes, &c., furnished County Buildings and Offices, March 14 to 26, 1870	49,170 42	J. McB. Davidson & Co.
June	17	117	2786	Ward & Stanton	Flooring Engine-room, New Court-house, to December, 1868	14,038 18	Ward & Stanton.
June	20	118	2788	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., Armories and Drill-rooms, Oct. 29, 1869	43,900 53	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	20	119	2789	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., Armories and Drill-rooms, June 26, 1869	44,001 08	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	20	120	2790	Geo. S. Miller	Carpenter-work, New Court-house, Feb. 9, 1870	40,965 41	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	20	121	2791	Ingersoll & Co.	Cabinet-work, New Court-house	66,292 33	Ingersoll & Co.
June	20	122	2792	C. H. Jacobus	Carpenter-work, County Buildings, &c., Jan. 2, 1869, to Feb. 15, 1870	5,109 96	Charles H. Jacobus.
June	20	123	2793	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c.	50,953 85	Keyser & Co.
June	20	124	2794	Baker & Gardiner	Stationery furnished this County, May 19, 1866, to Dec. 1, 1869	505 22	Baker & Godwin, *Tribune* Buildings.
June	24	125	2802	A. Hall, Jr.	Painting, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Jan. 3 to March 14, 1870	7,023 96	Arch. Hall, Jr.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	24	126	2803	A. Hall, Jr.	Painting, &c., County Buildings and Offices, May 4 to Sept. 2, 1869	6,534 85	Arch. Hall, Jr.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	24	127	2804	A. G. Miller	Cabinet-work, New County Court-house, Jan. 9, 1870	49,082 30	A. G. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	24	128	2805	J. A. Smith	Carpets, &c., Armories and Drill-rooms, Dec. 22, 1869	36,441 42	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
June	24	129	2806	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., Armories and Drill-rooms, Dec. 23, 1869	43,383 76	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	24	130	2807	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., Armories and Drill-rooms, Dec. 2, 1869	45,756 37	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	24	131	2808	J. McB. Davidson & Co.	Safes, County Courts and Offices, April 8 and 13, 1870	12,317 77	J. McB. Davidson & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	24	132	2809	J. McB. Davidson & Co.	Safes, County Courts and Offices, April 23 and 25, 1870	12,432 16	J. McB. Davidson & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	27	133	2818	Richard O'Gorman	Counsel fees in Bank Cases, refunding Taxes, 1863 and 1864	5,000 00	Richard O'Gorman, for Deposit the Merchants' National Bank.
June	27	134	2819	E. Marrener	Articles furnished County Courts and Offices, Oct. 1, 1869, to March 19, 1870	36,496 85	Ed. Marriner; J. H. Ingersoll.
June	27	135	2820	Ingersoll & Co.	Cabinet-work and Furniture for Armories and Drill-rooms, Dec. 27, 1869	58,330 93	Ingersoll & Co.
June	27	236	2821	A. G. Miller	Cabinet-work and Furniture for County Buildings and Offices, March 29, 1870	85,163 22	A. G. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	27	137	2822	Geo. S. Miller	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Feb. 23, 1870	44,874 59	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	27	138	2823	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c.	44,388 67	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	27	139	2824	J. McB. Davidson & Co.	Safes, &c., County Court-rooms and Offices, April 2 to 6, 1870	63,675 37	J. McB. Davidson & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	30	140	2996	George S. Miller	Repairs, &c., to various Armories and Drill-rooms, Aug. 3, 1869	40,549 24	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	30	141	2997	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., to various Armories and Drill-rooms, Nov. 23, 1869	44,995 99	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	30	142	2998	Ingersoll & Co.	Cabinet-work, various Armories and Drill-rooms, Feb. 6, 1870	54,053 33	Ingersoll & Co.
June	30	143	2999	George S. Miller	Repairs, &c., various Armories and Drill-rooms, Sept. 8, 1869	35,748 29	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	30	144	3000	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Cabinet-work, various Armories and Drill-rooms, Jan. 7, 1870	49,208 14	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
June	30	145	3001	C. H. Jacobus	Repairs, &c., Sixty-Ninth Regiment Armory and Drill-rooms, May 14, 1869	3,012 87	Chas. H. Jacobus; E. A. W. (in pencil.)
June	30	146	3279	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., various Armories and Drill-rooms, Nov. 20, 1867	44,002 38	Andrew J. Garvey.
June	30	147	3280	A. G. Miller	Cabinet-work, various Armories and Drill-rooms, April 2, 1870	55,932 01	A. G. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
June	30	148	3281	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Fitting up various Armories and Drill-rooms, March 13, 1870	37,072 16	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
June	30	149	3282	J. A. Smith	Carpets, &c., various Armories and Drill-rooms, March 16, 1870	37,426 87	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
June	30	150	3283	Ingersoll & Co.	Cabinet-work, various Armories and Drill-rooms, March 26, 1870	29,129 99	Ingersoll & Co.
July	8	151	3284	George S. Miller	Repairs to various Armories and Drill-rooms, Feb. 10, 1870	29,317 59	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
July	8	152	3285	George S. Miller	Repairs to various Armories and Drill-rooms, March 2, 1870	46,947 32	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
July	8	153	3286	A. Hall, Jr.	Painting, &c., various Armories and Drill-rooms, June 16 to Oct. 20, 1869	32,549 67	Archibald Hall, Jr., E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	8	154	3287	A. Hall, Jr.	Painting, &c., various Armories and Drill-rooms, Jan. 13 to March 12, 1870	8,802 51	Archibald Hall, Jr., E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	8	155	3288	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c.	69,281 59	Keyser & Co., E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	12	156	3335	Estate of J. S. Voorhes, deceased	Law-books furnished this County, Nov. 18, 1863, to Feb. 14, 1865	3,114 70	Daniel H. Gildersleeve, Administrator.
July	19	157	3349	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay	Stationery furnished this County, April 1 to May, 1869	6,135 57	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	19	158	3350	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay	Stationery furnished this County, May 11 to June, 1869	8,313 85	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	19	159	3351	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay	Stationery furnished this County, June 19 to July 31, 1869	6,393 33	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	19	160	3352	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay	Stationery furnished this County, Jan. 2 to Feb. 9.	10,437 55	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	19	161	3353	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay	Stationery furnished this County, Aug. 2 to Sept. 30	7,377 42	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	19	162	3354	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay	Stationery furnished this County, Oct. 1 to 20, 1860	20,789 10	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	19	163	3355	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay	Stationery furnished this County, Nov. 1 to 20, 1860	19,287 45	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	19	164	3356	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay	Stationery furnished this County, Dec. 1 to 31, 1860	19,618 27	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hall, E. A. W. (in pencil.)
July	26	165	3504	J. A. Smith	Carpets, &c., New County Court-house, April 17, 1870	72,819 81	J. A. Smith; Ingersoll & Co.
July	26	166	3505	George S. Miller	Repairs to various Armories and Drill-rooms, March 31, 1870	49,251 31	George S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
July	26	167	3506	A. J. Garvey	Repairs to County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 25, 1870	48,869 53	Andrew J. Garvey; Ingersoll & Co.
July	26	168	3507	A. J. Garvey	Repairs to County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 29, 1870	49,491 75	Andrew J. Garvey; Ingersoll & Co.
July	30	169	3772	B. F. Manierre	Services as Treasurer to Board Excise, to May 1, 1870	5,857 58	B. F. Manierre.
July	30	170	3773	Jas. McGowan	Services to Committees Board Supervisors, 1869	350 00	James McGowan.
July	30	171	3774	Jno. Reordan	Services to Committees Board Supervisors, 1869	350 00	John Riordan.
July	30	172	3775	J. D. Kellogg	Services to Committees Board Supervisors, 1869	500 00	John D. Kellogg.
July	30	173	3776	Daniel Fox	Services to Committees Board Supervisors, 1869	500 00	John Fox.
July	30	174	3777	J. B. Young	Services to Committees Board Supervisors, 1869	500 00	J. B. Young.
July	30	175	3778	Jas. Watson	Services to Committees Board Supervisors, 1869	500 00	James Watson.
July	30	176	3779	R. E. Selmes	Services to Committees Board Supervisors, 1869	500 00	R. E. Selmes.
Aug.	1	177	3780	A. G. Miller	Cabinet-work, New County Court-house, Oct. 8, 1869	69,537 68	A. G. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
Aug.	1	178	3781	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Cabinet-work County Buildings and Offices, March 12, 1869	60,503 43	C. D. Bollar & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
Aug.	1	179	3782	Ingersoll & Co.	Furniture County Buildings and Offices, March 28, 1869	91,325 50	Ingersoll & Co.
Aug.	1	180	3783	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c.	42,224 93	Keyser & Co.; E. A. W. (in pencil)
Aug.	1	181	3784	R. O'Gorman	Counsel Fees and Services in Suits, to Jan. 1, 1870	5,000 00	For Deposit; The Merchants' National Bank, Richard O'Gorman
Aug.	3	182	3785	L. Lanyan	Taking charge Maps and Tax-books Controller's Office in 1868	350 00	L. Lanyan.
Aug.	6	183	3789	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., various Armories and Drill-rooms, Dec. 21, 1869	72,075 08	Andrew J. Garvey.
Aug.	9	184	3791	A. G. Miller	Cabinet-work, various Armories and Drill-rooms, April 16, 1870	77,949 58	A. G. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
Aug.	9	185	3792	Geo. S. Miller	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, April 12, 1870	40,607 49	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
Aug.	9	186	3793	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 20, 1869	66,118 31	A. J. Garvey, per John Garvey, Attorney, Ingersoll & Co.
Aug.	12	187	3801	A. J. Garvey	Repairs, &c., County Buildings and Offices, Dec. 21, 1869	67,068 89	Andrew J. Garvey; Ingersoll & Co.
Aug.	12	188	3802	Geo. S. Miller	Repairs, &c., Armories and Drill-rooms, April 2, 1870	48,639 49	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
Aug.	12	189	3803	Geo. S. Miller	Carpenter-work, new County Court-house, March 23, 1870	46,343 45	Geo. S. Miller; Ingersoll & Co.
Aug.	12	190	3804	Keyser & Co.	Plumbing, &c.	53,620 46	Keyser & Co.; Ingersoll & Co.
					Total	$6,312,541 37	

[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Effects of the War—Financial Difficulties—Obstacles to Commerce—High Rents—Gen. Ducrot's Book—Another Literary Sensation—The New Daily—Results of High Postage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 6, 1871.

Up to a very recent period the people of Paris have not felt the effects of the war. The proprietors and small *rentiers* have suffered, but nothing like to the extent it is generally supposed, for nearly all of the former have notes for their rents, which they have been able to use in the Credit Foncier. These notes are now falling due, and as they are not often met, the proprietor himself has to make them good. That class, then, is just beginning to feel its losses. A large portion of the shopkeepers did a very fair business during the war, and lost comparatively little; and after the entry of the troops they immediately marked up their wares from twenty-five to fifty per cent. So long as hope lasted they jogged along without complaining, but hope is beginning to wane. The effect of the war and the payment of the enormous war debt and interest is just reaching the general business public, and is beginning to set people in the ordinary walks of life to the unusual task of thinking. But, as can be imagined, their reasoning is of a very crude nature. The Government is blamed. So long as things went on in a tolerable manner, the *bourgeois* were content to let M. THIERS take entire control, but now that they are called upon to pay, and that roundly—now that a great deal of the former trade has turned away from the city—now that the host of strangers who used to throw away fortunes every year in Paris in knick-knacks have gone to other cities—now that Paris is growing sad and vulgar in its amusements, and its once brilliant streets dimly lighted and its pavements going to ruin, the people begin to feel the effects of the change, and want to change back again to where they were eighteen months ago. Yet in all this they act like veritable children, and I begin to feel that they will never get along without a strong paternal hand to guide them.

OBSTACLES TO COMMERCE.

Take an illustration from the higher commercial circles. The men owning large manufactories, who had their business interfered with by the war, turned their attention to Government supplies, and really made more than they would have made in their regular business. Meantime their customers throughout France had to get their supplies from Belgium, or to trade directly with England, and, now the war is over, they continue to do the same, much to their own profit. When in Bordeaux, my landlord brought me some English business letters to translate into French for him, and I learned the truth of this matter. The affair in question concerned pins and fish-hooks. M. G. has been in the habit of getting them from a house in Paris, but by trading direct he saved the half at least of the Parisian profit, or some four or five per cent. He wished to continue the direct trade, but in reply to the letters I wrote for him, the English house said that now Paris was opened he must get his goods from there. He wrote to Paris for the prices and found that five per cent. extra had been added. He therefore wrote again to England, refusing to deal with the Paris house, and saying that he should get his supplies from Belgium if refused. The day before I left an answer came stating that they would supply him, as a great many others had made the same demand, but it was with reluctance that they thus took away the Paris trade. This was a feeling which did the English house great credit, but it was delicacy thrown away. In the case of many other articles beside pins and fish-hooks, Paris has lost her provincial trade, and because there was no wise head to guide the tradesmen, or to put restrictions upon this direct dealing—not legal ones, but moral ones, I mean, just enough to keep Paris from losing her trade. Then this class, also, begins to suffer, and with it thousands of workmen. M. HAUSSMANN kept an army of two hundred thousand men at work upon buildings; they are suffering. The small shop-keepers sell little. Thousands of them who had money bought fancy articles and set up as *brocanteurs* or dealers in *bric-a-brac*, in expectation of thousands of strangers. Some streets, like the Rue Lafayette, are full of them; but they have done nothing, and are failing every day. The Government is made responsible for this state of things, and it is not easy to see how it is going to calm the growing feeling. Taking these facts as a basis, and remembering the love of change in the French character, we have the best possible foundation for a belief that a change cannot be long delayed.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

There is also great trouble in the financial world. It seems that Prince BISMARCK demands the payment of the next five hundred millions in cash, or in paper which can be used at once. The bankers are terribly afraid that he will get it, and use all of the money to their disadvantage, or to flood any market that he chooses. They do not want a power of this kind put into his hands; and I understand that some great bankers, who have been the cause of the success of the two loans, have used language to M. THIERS, to make him stand firm, which, if not exactly menacing, was certainly very strong. The money already paid out has made specie very scarce, and gold is worth from twelve to thirteen francs the thousand, (thirteen francs to-day,) with an upward tendency.

RENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

One of the main causes of discontent at this time is the high price of rents, and the demands of the landlords for a long lease, well secured. They do not want to be caught again as they were caught the last time; but on the other hand, there are not many who care to risk a long lease when another revolution may break out in a month. Furthermore, the prices are out of all reason, and really higher than in New-York. Furnished apartments are more than twice as high as under the Empire, yet in every quarter of the City such apartments are idle, and nearly every house has a placard upon the door. The better class of laboring men and clerks are forced into miserable attics, where their life must be almost unendurable. For some time I have been searching for a decent apartment, and have visited more than three hundred houses. All that I have seen thus far have been too high for my purse, even on the fourth floor, and it is only on the fifth, above the *entre sol*, or, in reality, the sixth, that one can get lodged for the price of a second floor before the war. Here again I fail to see the remedy, but I do see the evils resulting therefrom, and I know that Paris will be utterly ruined unless rents are cheaper than they are at present. Several families within my own circle of acquaintances have gone to Berlin because they could not afford to pay the high rents of this city.

THE LATEST CANARD.

In my last I spoke of a banquet given by a regiment at Sartory, where the Emperor was toasted at the close, and stated, after the Paris papers, that the regiment had been sent to do penance upon the Loire. This story originated in the *Siècle*, the Republican journal *par excellence* of the city, and was received with great caution by the Imperialist organs. But all of the journals gave the story. It is now denied by the *Officiel*, but in a manner which still leaves considerable doubt in my mind. It says that no regiment was ordered away for anything of the kind, and that the regiment in question was already under marching orders. The inexplicable part of the affair is that the Republican journals should have given the matter at all, and that the Government should have given it full time to do its work before denying it. The Imperialists, who ought to have given the story, if any, are the first to doubt its authenticity. Nevertheless, the *Siècle* continues to do the work of its enemies by asserting that something happened, and if it was not as stated something treasonable was done. It was the Republican journals, also, which gave the news of the great conspiracy.

GEN. DUCROT'S BOOK.

Gen. DUCROT'S book appeared yesterday, and has created a great sensation. Nothing like it among all of the war books. It is called *The Day of Sedan*, and is an answer to the attacks of Gen. DE WIMPFFEN. According to this account, and it bears truth upon its face, WIMPFFEN was the evil genius of Sedan, and more deeply responsible for that great disaster than any other man. With the facts before us, a new light is thrown upon that sad affair. At the same time we learn from another source that PALIKAO was the author of the plan for relieving Metz which failed so signally, and Marshal MCMAHON executed the plan to the best of his ability, although not approving of it. My own opinion of it can be found in my letters of last September, and it is with no little pleasure that I find my opinion confirmed. It was so evident to me that, jambed in upon neutral territory as the French army was, this bold move could only succeed by a very rapid march, that I had little confidence in its success. At the same time I believed that MCMAHON would save the army, and, on meeting, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES would then move *en echelon* to the North-west, and fall back on Paris. This would have been done but for the wound of the DUC DE MAGENTA. Gen. DUCROT tells us why it did not succeed afterward. He was to have succeeded Marshal MCMAHON, being the officer best acquainted with the army, and generally approved by it. His plan was just as I stated above and last year, with the addition that he intended to join VINOY at Mizieres, and give battle there. But DE WIMPFFEN contested DUCROT'S right to take command. Before the Emperors he insisted upon having the army, and when he got it he knew nothing about it, and few of the officers knew him. The confusion which resulted led to a hasty surrender, and an act on the part of NAPOLEON III. which, to my eyes, is the grandest of his life. To give France the opportunity for continuing the struggle he gave up himself and his dynasty. Yet, for this act, the petty journalists of Paris, who still wear his decorations, abuse him to this day. To my mind that act atones for many of his errors, if he is responsible for these errors. Gen. DE WIMPFFEN was the victim of his own pride; he tried to touch Prince BISMARCK'S heart by recounting his misfortunes—carefully concealing, however, that he had caused them—and recently published a book to throw the blame upon the Emperor and upon his brother officers. DUCROT has given him the lie. The extracts from this book, given in the *Gaulois* and other papers, roused the public curiosity, and the first day's sales were immense. There is also a great rush among the translators, and a good many men are working hard to get their copy in before another. Of course only one will succeed. Translating is precarious work, for after spending your time upon a new book you may complete it just in time to learn the announcement that another has got it in press.

A LITERARY SENSATION.

Another book which has been anxiously looked for for some three years and a half since it was first announced, is the celebrated *Memoirs of Talleyrand*. They were in press when the war broke out, and I am told that the publishers had thirty thousand copies ordered on the first announcement. The war interrupted the work, and it has just been resumed. Some of the proof-sheets will soon be in my hands for translation, and, aside from any desire to have it as a piece of literary work, I feel the strongest curiosity to read it. SAINT-BEUVE, BULWER and a few others have had glimpses of the sacred manuscript, and a "lady of quality was furnished with extracts upon which she founded a poor work called *Talleyrand's Memoirs*. It will be of some historical interest to us, as he treats of our Government freely, and the Pennsylvanians will not be sorry to have the whole of his picture of FRANKLIN, whom the Prince greatly admired.

THE NEW DAILY.

L'Ordre, M. CLEMENT DUVENIOR'S new paper, grows in interest as well as in talent. It is about the only Parisian journal which reasons according to our method of reasoning, or which discusses a topic in a manly, dignified style. As to M. DUVENIOR'S opinions, they are well known, and there are many opinions about them; but he certainly defends his theses with great ability. He is attacked on all sides, but in a mean, petty way. His enemies cannot dispute his ground, or are ashamed to do so; they cannot abuse him personally, for his life has been singularly pure for a Frenchman, and he made a most excellent Minister. But for his energy Paris would have been forced to capitulate in a month. He gave us all our provisions; his successor gave us none. But instead of abusing plaintiff's attorney in this case, the other papers reply by abusing M. DUVENOIR'S client. If he presents a strong and forcible argument, the answer in twenty different sheets is nasty personal abuse of BADINGUET. This is the ground taken by the *Ordre*: All parties are agreed that it is necessary to establish a permanent Government; no party hopes to succeed without the consent of the people, (or ought not, at least;) all are agreed that party tricks are the bane of France. Now, how shall the matter be settled? Simply by making a direct appeal to the people, asking them to choose one of three votes, "The Republic," "The Bourbons," "NAPOLEON III." No man is so stupid that he cannot understand this simple affair. But this presupposes that there is really a fusion between the younger and the elder branches of the BOURBON family, if there is not another vote to be added, "The Orleans." It would seem that in a vote of this kind, taken under the influence of the present Government, that "The Republic and THIERS" ought to win; but it appears that the Republicans are afraid to put the matter to the test, and as they cannot reply to this solid argument, they continue to abuse NAPOLEON III. Yet it must be clear to any mind, I think, that the matter hangs upon a thread, and that the simplest accident might decide the question of the future at any moment. Change we must have, but what change it is not easy—not being a prophet or a Spiritualist—to foresee.

RESULT OF HIGH POSTAGE.

I am informed by a person who ought to know that the first month's experiment with high postage has not met the expectations of its authors. It is asserted that the number of letters have fallen off one-half. Although I merely repeat here what an official told me, I cannot believe that he was correct, for the amount is too large; I feel sure that he must have exaggerated. But even supposing that there are less letters by one-fifth than before, we find an actual loss to the Department. It now costs three cents to send a letter from one side of Paris to the other, and five cents to send a letter into the country. To America we pay twenty-four cents. With these prices the Department is bound to lose. In the first place it is wrong to consider the postal service as a source of revenue, but if something must be gained *by* it, high postage is not the way to do it. The *Français* sustaining the Government, and gives a whole column of figures to prove that England has lost by cheap postage; yet by turning to the recognized statistics, we find that, on the contrary, England has gained over twelve millions of francs. If figures do not lie, additions may be incorrect, and the *Français* does not seem to be strong in mathematics. It insinuates that we are responsible for the lack of a postal treaty. I do not believe it; but again I offer to find out who is to blame, if the authority is given me. It seems a very simple matter, and it is certainly of great interest to thousands of American travelers.

ASHBY.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PARTIES

Receiving the Proceeds of Warrants Drawn for Allowances Made by Special Board of Audit, Under Section 4 of the County Tax Levy of 1870.

FROM BOOKS IN CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.						FROM ENTRIES IN ACCOUNTS IN THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.							
Date.		No. of War'ant	Payee of Warrant.	Last Indorser or Depositor of Warrant.	Amount of Warrant.	INGERSOLL & CO.		A. J. GARVEY.		E. A. WOODWARD.		WM. M. TWEED.
						Deposits.	Checks.	Deposits.	Checks.	Deposits.	Checks.	Deposits.
1870.												
May	6	2012	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	$84,082 25	$84,082 25	$41,858 93			$41,858 93		
May	6	2014	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	64,964 67	64,964 67						
May	6	2013	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	46,025 67			$46,025 67	$30,376 44	30,376 44		
May	6	2015	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W., (in pencil) *	32,596 06					32,596 06		
May	7	2016	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	26,083 80	26,083 80						
May	7	2017	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	39,960 17	39,960 17						
May	7	2018	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	65,114 08	65,114 08	28,330 80			28,330 80	18,917 48	18,917 48
May	7	2019	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	42,128 47	42,128 47	46,871 67			46,871 67	9,865 47	9,865 47
May	13	2026	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	38,902 22	38,902 22	25,842 47			25,842 47		
May	13	2027	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	89,379 00	89,379 00	38,623 11			38,623 11	9,328 39	9,328 39
May	14	2028	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	45,355 92			45,355 92	59,127 95	59,127 95		
May	14	2029	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	44,255 85			44,255 85				
May	14	2030	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W., (in pencil) *	27,887 38					27,887 38	28,434 21	28,434 21
May	21	2035	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	84,515 73	84,515 73						
May	21	2036	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	89,960 18	89,960 18						
May	21	2037	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	39,614 59	39,614 59						
May	21	2038	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	70,117 59	70,117 59						
May	21	2039	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	64,984 82	64,984 82	104,631 48			104,631 48		
May	21	2043	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	34,990 66	34,990 66	23,099 67			23,099 67		
May	21	2040	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	45,444 46			45,444 46				
May	21	2041	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	44,094 91			44,094 91				
May	21	2042	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	44,261 16			44,261 16	88,316 19	88,316 19	80,996 66	80,996 66
May	23	2044	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W., (in pencil) *	31,067 79					31,067 79		
May	23	2045	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W., (in pencil) *	28,093 70					28,093 70		
May	23	2046	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W., (in pencil) *	16,924 62					16,924 62		
May	23	2047	A. Hall, Jr.	E. A. W., (in pencil)	39,445 24					39,445 24		
May	23	2048	A. Hall, Jr.	E. A. W., (in pencil)	31,448 82					37,448 82	35,031 87	35,031 87
May	27	2305	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	125,880 66	125,880 66	54,140 60			54,140 60		
May	27	2304	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	40,870 45			40,870 45	26,976 50	26,976 50	9,924 50	9,924 50
May	28	2391	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	39,361 21	39,361 21						
May	28	2393	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	40,314 09	40,314 09						
May	28	2394	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	39,844 19	39,844 19	64,169 47			64,169 47		
May	28	2395	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	73,602 46	73,602 46	26,260 62			26,260 62		
May	28	2390	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	43,390 81			43,390 81	28,639 64	28,639 64		
May	28	2392	A. Hall, Jr.	E. A. W., (in pencil)	21,014 85					21,014 85	25,018 07	25,018 07
May	30	2442	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	68,218 82	68,218 82	28,461 09			28,461 09		
May	30	2443	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	40,895 34			40,895 34	27,000 34	27,000 34		
May	30	2444	J. McB. Davidson	E. A. W., (in pencil)	68,515 70					68,515 70	26,568 75	26,568 75
June	3	2482	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	64,030 26	64,030 26						
June	3	2487	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	63,175 51	63,175 51	48,714 51			48,714 51		
June	3	2488	George S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	37,326 02	37,326 02	24,859 59			24,859 59		
June	3	2483	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	42,942 16			42,942 16				
June	3	2484	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	41,399 63			41,399 63				
June	3	2485	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	41,180 43			41,180 43	83,031 16	83,031 16		
June	3	2481	J. McB. Davidson	E. A. W. (in pencil)	33,553 51					33,553 51		
June	3	2486	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	19,870 14					19,870 14	51,290 28	51,290 28
June	6	2504	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	42,291 45	42,291 45						
June	6	2505	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	44,259 23	44,259 23						
June	6	2506	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	36,987 25	36,987 25						
June	6	2511	George S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	32,381 73	32,381 73	53,595 72			53,595 72		
June	6	2512	George S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	35,663 82	35,663 82	45,088 86			45,088 86		
June	6	2507	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	41,563 42			41,563 42				
June	6	2508	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	40,971 15			40,971 15				
June	6	2509	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	40,652 43			40,652 43				
June	6	2510	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	43,774 26			43,774 26	110,635 13	110,635 13		
June	6	2513	A. W. Lockwood	E. A. W. (in pencil)	6,001 65					6,001 65		
June	6	2514	A. W. Lockwood	E. A. W. (in pencil)	4,416 06					4,416 06		
June	6	2515	A. W. Lockwood	E. A. W. (in pencil)	6,629 56					6,629 56		
June	6	2516	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W. (in pencil) *	11,300 31					11,300 31		
June	6	2517	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W. (in pencil) *	11,794 16					11,794 16		
June	6	2518	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W. (in pencil) *	13,326 21					13,326 21		
June	6	2519	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W. (in pencil) *	728 85					728 85	64,411 68	64,411 68
June	10	2680	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	67,487 21	67,487 21						
June	10	2681	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	69,719 10	69,719 10	55,929 49			55,929 49		
June	10	2682	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	44,474 80	44,474 80	29,340 75			29,340 75		
June	10	2677	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	41,309 50			41,309 50				
June	10	2678	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	25,609 30			25,609 30				
June	10	2679	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	41,160 35			41,160 35	71,552 02	71,552 02		
June	10	2683	J. W. Smith	Andrew J. Garvey	18,198 32					18,198 32		
June	10	2684	Keyser & Co.	K. & Co. *	36,830 80					36,830 80		
June	10	2685	J. McB. Davidson	J. McB. Davidson	66,495 89					66,495 89	66,513 28	66,513 28
June	13	2689	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	98,259 07	98,259 07						
June	13	2690	A. J. Garvey	Ingersoll & Co.	47,724 61	47,724 61	39,907 92			39,907 92	16,200 00	16,200 00
June	13	2691	A. J. Garvey	Ingersoll & Co.	45,102 77	45,102 77	61,585 73			61,585 73	22,315 45	22,315 45
June	17	2783	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	48,768 21	48,768 21	32,136 22			32,136 22		
June	17	2782	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	43,026 64			43,026 64				
June	17	2784	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	45,097 67			45,097 67	68,500 00	68,500 00		
June	17	2785	J. McB. Davidson	E. A. W., (in pencil)	49,170 42					49,170 42	61,482 60	61,482 60
June	20	2790	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	40,965 41	40,965 41	27,520 68			27,520 68		
June	20	2391	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	66,392 33	66,392 33	26,973 63			26,973 63		
June	20	2788	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	43,900 53			43,900 53				
June	20	2789	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	44,001 08			44,001 08	58,777 38	58,777 38		
June	21	2792	C. H. Jacobus	Charles H. Jacobus	5,109 96					5,109 96		
June	20	2793	Keyser & Co.	Keyser & Co. *	50,953 85					50,953 85	44,168 52	44,168 52
June	24	2804	A. G. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	40,082 30	40,082 30						
June	24	2805	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	36,441 42	36,441 42	47,733 67			47,733 67		
June	24	2806	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	43,383 76			43,383 76				
June	24	2807	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	45,756 37			45,756 37	89,068 88	89,068 88		
June	24	2802	A. Hall, Jr.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	7,023 96					7,023 96		
June	24	2803	A. Hall, Jr.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	6,534 85					6,534 85		
June	24	2808	J. McB. Davidson	E. A. W. (in pencil)	12,317 77					12,317 77		
June	24	2809	J. McB. Davidson	E. A. W. (in pencil)	12,432 16					12,432 16	43,556 67	43,556 67
June	27	2820	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	58,330 93	58,330 93						
June	27	2821	A. G. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	85,163 22	85,163 22						
June	27	2822	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	44,874 59	44,874 59	133,998 14			133,998 14		
June	27	2823	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W. (in pencil) *	44,388 67					44,388 67		
June	27	2824	J. McB. Davidson	E. A. W. (in pencil)	63,675 37					63,675 37	66,787 54	66,787 54
June	30	2996	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	40,549 24	40,549 24						
June	30	2998	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	54,053 33	54,053 33						
June	30	2999	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	35,748 29	35,748 29						
June	30	3000	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	49,208 14	49,208 14	94,224 33			94,224 33		
June	30	2997	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	44,995 99			44,995,99	29,879 38	29,879 38		
June	30	3001	C. H. Jacobus	E. A. W. (in pencil)	3,012 87					3,012 87	29,489 75	29,489 75
July	1	3279	A. J. Garvey	Ingersoll & Co.	44,002 38	44,002 38						
July	1	3280	A. G. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	65,932 01	65,932 01						
July	1	3281	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	37,072 16	37,072 16	42,659 02			42,659 02		
July	1	3282	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	37,426 87	37,426 87	36,680 68			36,680 68		
July	1	3283	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	29,129 99	29,129 99	29,227 73			29,227 73	24,304 24	24,304 24
July	8	3284	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	29,317 69	29,317 69						
July	8	3285	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	46,947 32	46,947 32	50,234 48			50,234 48		
July	8	3286	A. Hall, Jr.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	32,549 67					32,549 67		
July	8	3287	A. Hall, Jr.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	8,802 51					8,802 51		
July	8	3288	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	69,231 59					69,231 59	44,507 25	44,507 25
July	19	3349	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	6,135 57					6,135 57		
July	19	3350	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	8,313 85					8,313 85		
July	19	3351	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	6,393 33					6,393 33		
July	19	3352	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	10,467 55					10,467 55		
July	19	3353	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	7,877 42					7,877 42		
July	19	3354	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	20,739 10					20,739 10		
July	19	3355	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	19,287 45					19,287 45		
July	19	3356	J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay.	E. A. W. (in pencil)	19,618 27					19,618 27	23,190 69	23,190 69
July	26	3504	J. A. Smith	Ingersoll & Co.	72,819 81	72,819 81						
July	26	3505	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	49,251 31	49,251 31						
July	26	3506	A. J. Garvey	Ingersoll & Co.	48,869 53	48,869 53						
July	26	3507	A. J. Garvey	Ingersoll & Co.	49,491 75	49,491 75	127,170 93			127,170 93	35,849 35	35,849 35
Aug.	1	3780	A. G. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	69,537 68	69,537 68						
Aug.	1	3781	C. D. Bollar & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	60,508 43	60,508 43						
Aug.	1	3782	Ingersoll & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	91,325 50	91,325 50	108,849 46			108,849 46		
Aug.	1	3783	Keyser & Co.	E. A. W. (in pencil) *	42,224 98					42,224 98	26,589 98	26,589 98
Aug.	5	3789	A. J. Garvey	Andrew J. Garvey	72,075 09			72,075 09	47,744 68			
						47,744 68	21,963 81			21,963 81	17,378 85	17,378 85
Aug.	9	3791	A. G. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	77,949 58	77,949 58						
Aug.	9	3792	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	40,607 49	40,607 49						
Aug.	9	3793	A. J. Garvey	Ingersoll & Co.	65,118 31	65,118 31	121,471 67			121,471 67	45,145 51	45,145 51
Aug.	12	3807	A. J. Garvey	Ingersoll & Co.	67,088 89	67,088 89						
Aug.	12	3805	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	48,689 49	48,689 49						
Aug.	12	3806	Geo. S. Miller	Ingersoll & Co.	46,343 45	46,343 45						
Aug.	12	3804	Keyser & Co.	Ingersoll & Co.	53,630 45	53,630 45	65,731 21			65,731 21	51,987 76	51,987 76
Sept.	1						1,120 90			1,120 90		
							8,458 45			8,458 45	4,613 70	4,613 70
			Grand total		$5,710,913 98	$3,549,329 18	$1,817,467 49	$1,177,413 72	$779,615 69	$3,581,254 26	$932,858 50	$932,858 50

* Keyser's indorsement upon these warrants, alleged by him to be forged.

Note.—All the warrants, Keyser's indorsement to which are alleged by him to be forged, within the period of this account, with the exception of the last one, are deposited by Woodward, and the results included in the division with Tweed.

Deposits to Credit of New-York Printing Company.

Date of Transaction.	No. of Warrant.	Payee of Warrant.	Last Indorser of Warrant.	Amount of Warrant.
1870.				
June 7.	2521	New-York Printing Company	C. E. Wilbour, President	$12,372 63
	2522	New-York Printing Company	C. E. Wilbour, President	39,318 64
	2523	New-York Printing Company	C. E. Wilbour, President	21,344 69
	2524	New-York Printing Company	C. E. Wilbour, President	103,869 08
	2525	New-York Printing Company	C. E. Wilbour, President	10,298 88
	2526	New-York Printing Company	C. E. Wilbour, President	108,407 66
	2527	*Transcript* Association	C. E. Wilbour, President	27,846 90
	2528	*Transcript* Association	C. E. Wilbour, President	1,422 45
	2529	*Transcript* Association	C. E. Wilbour, President	5,768 21
	2530	The Manufacturing Stationers	C. E. Wilbour, Treasurer	15,841 55
	2531	The Manufacturing Stationers	C. E. Wilbour, Treasurer	43,479 81
				$384,396 19

June 7, Printing Company gave check	$104,333 64
June 8, Wm. M. Tweed deposited check	104,333 64

SUMMARY.

Whole amount of Warrants				$6,312,541 37
Deposits by Ingersoll		$3,549,329 18		
Less transfer from Garvey, Aug. 5		47,744 68		
			$3,501,584 50 of warrants.	
Deposits by A. J. Garvey			1,177,413 72 of warrants.	
Deposits by Woodward		3,581,254 26		
Less transfers from Ingersoll to Woodward	$1,817,467 49			
Less transfers from Garvey to Woodward	731,871 01			
		2,549,338 50		
			1,031,915 76 of warrants.	
			$5,710,913 98	
Warrants deposited by New-York Printing Company, as above			384,396 19	
			$6,095,309 17	
Warrants deposited by Ingersoll in Bowery Bank, as shown by his indorsement on the warrants, and the No. of that bank in Clearing-house, which (70) is stamped on the warrants				
No. 2,781, June 17		$67,151 83		
No. 2,819, June 27		36,496 85		
			103,648 68	
			$6,198,957 85	
Miscellaneous small warrants			113,583 52	
				$6,312,541 37
Ingersoll deposited warrants				$3,501,584 50
Ingersoll deposited check of Garvey				47,744 68
Total				$3,549,329 18
Ingersoll's checks paid over to Woodward				1,817,467 49
Ingersoll's checks to parties not traced				$1,731,861 69
Garvey deposited warrants				$1,177,413 72
Garvey's check paid over to Ingersoll			$47,744 68	
Garvey's checks paid over to Woodward			731,871 01—	779,615 69
Garvey's checks to parties not traced				$397,798 03
Woodward deposited warrants				$1,032,715 76
Woodward deposited checks from Ingersoll				1,817,467 49
Woodward deposited checks from Garvey				731,871 01
Total				$3,582,054 26
Woodward paid over to Wm. M. Tweed, in checks, deposited in Woodward's handwriting.				932,858 50
Woodward's checks to parties not traced				$2,649,195 76
Wm. M. Tweed received from Woodward, as traced				$932,858 50
Wm. M. Tweed received from Printing Company, as traced				104,333 64
Total				$1,037,192 14

UNITED ITALY.

The Reception of the King—State Versus Church—Affairs in Florence—Wood-Carving in Tuscany—Manners of the Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1871.

The King has been received with flattering marks of attention at Milan, Venice and the other cities of the North, which he has lately visited. The Royal *fanfaronade* has been sounded at every step, and the trumpets and drums have kept a continued rattle and blaze. The King does not lose any of his popularity, but there is sufficient proof that the burly soldier and hunter makes new friends ever day. Victor Emmanuel has the good sense not to meddle with things with which he has an imperfect acquaintance; leaving to Ministers, people, Parliament, and a free journalism, to find out what is best for the political interests of the State. Our clerical and ultra-Republican friends, who represent the two extremes of opinion, are those who call the King hard names and would make an end at short notice of the dynasty and the political system which it represents, did the wind blow in the right direction to get their craft into port. But moderate people, whatever may be their speculative views, are quite content to try for a generation or two what good can be got out of the actually working organic law, rather than launch out into new and risky experiments. It is easy enough to pick flaws and find fault, and there are a thousand defects to be criticised, and there is enough to discourage our happy optimism; but Italy, as at present constituted, deserves all the moral support we can give. Italy, more than any other Catholic country, represents a persistent, logical, and with some gross abuses, reasonable opposition to the still ambitious, obstinate and cruel Papal system, from which no generous reform can be hoped.

STATE VERSUS CHURCH.

The Italian Government, in undertaking to direct affairs without the aid of the Church, has assumed a great responsibility. The members of the ecclesiastical order of every grade form a powerful body in the State, and the whole force is used in opposition to plans which the Government is trying to carry out. No foreign observer would undertake to deny what priests and intelligent laymen here constantly declare—that the condition of the country is radically irreligious. The churches are always open, but except on Sundays, when affairs are more generally suspended, only the lower classes of the population are found kneeling at the sacrifice of the mass. We used to see the soldiers of the regular army paying regard in church to the religious duties in which they are trained in their country homes. Now there is among them little observance of devotional rites, and they are less and less frequently seen within the sacred inclosures. I do not know so well how it may be in the rest of Italy, but here in Florence there is an increase of profanity among the lower strata of the population, and obscenity, whether of language or of figures marked in the night upon the walls, has come to be so gross a vice as to awaken the worst apprehensions. The priests hold up their hands in horror, and stand apart, trying to fix the blame upon the civil authority.

AFFAIRS IN FLORENCE.

The City of Florence has lately, without difficulty, obtained a loan of about five millions of dollars. The sum of twelve hundred thousand francs which the municipality receives annually from the State as indemnity for the damage caused by the removal of the capital to Rome is pledged to meet the interest at five per cent. on the sum added to the city debt. There is much work yet to be done to round out harmoniously the broad and generous plan of public improvements began five years back. In a fit of poetic enthusiasm, Samuel Rogers, five and forty years ago, called Florence the fairest city of the earth. The town has not lost since then, and were the old poet to come back, he would find added many a beauty unimagined under the feudal régime. The Florence of constitutional rule is prompt to adopt improvements, even to the limit of innovation. Permission has just been given to an English company to lay rails in the streets, after the manner of the roads which are found to be such a great convenience in American cities. The town has been so much extended since the old walls were thrown down that there is demand for new means of locomotion. Provided the cost of conveyance is cheap, the whole population is ready enough to get on wheels, and make festa at the various pleasant places of public resort lately opened in the suburbs.

WOOD-CARVING IN TUSCANY.

Tuscany enjoys considerable reputation for the excellence of its productions in carved wood. The art has been practiced here from ancient date, and the articles of furniture of various periods, so much sought for and so many of which have been carried away from this part of Italy, are valued both for delicacy of execution and beauty of design. For a long time the draft upon this store-house of antiquities has been going on, but the supply is not yet exhausted. The fifteenth century period is most renowned for its fine models; for the prosperity of that time enriched the palaces of many families with a great luxury of interior decoration. The practice of wood-carving has ever since been kept up, and Florence and Sienna are the principal places where it is carried on. I have seen lately some specimens that would do no discredit to Grinding Gibbons, who decorated Chatsworth with the most exquisitely delicate works of this kind perhaps to be found in the world; unless the pulpits of Holland are to be placed first. Within a few years a school for instruction in design for wood carving has been opened in the suppressed Convent of Santissima Annunziata in Florence; another proof of a purpose to revive or extend local or sectional industries of the finer character which, in the past, have contributed so much to the prosperity of the country. Italy has not failed to observe how much profit England has derived by initiating the example given here in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in attentions bestowed upon improvements of design. This country is now following in the path in which it was formerly a leader, and the revival of the glass manufacture at Venice, and of majolica-wares at Florence, in the style of Urbino and Gubbio, are evidences of the new awakening. Among the many establishments in Florence for wood-carving, that of Barbetti is the most ancient and best known. Sculptors have begun their career with this instructor, and the name of Dupre is sufficiently distinguished to reflect credit upon his former master. Commissions are left with these Florentine carvers by wealthy people from all countries, and every year some of the most beautiful specimens of skill go to the United States. Barbetti has now on exhibition some works recently finished on commission to go to different countries; some single articles of the value of ten thousand francs. The material costs but little; the money comes into hand for painstaking labor performed.

MANNERS OF THE DAY.

In speaking of the religious condition of Italy I should have mentioned an incident which shows to what an extreme of license the present style of manners is leading. On Sunday last was celebrated with religious ceremonies in the large church of Santa Maria Novella, the third centenary of the naval battle of Lepanto, in which the fleets of the Christian powers triumphed over the Turks. The Archbishop of Florence, Mgr. Limberti, was present in the church, with a great crowd of persons drawn together as usual by an imposing spectacle. The Archbishop, on leaving the church after the function was saluted by a company of young men, drawn up outside the building with a salvo of hisses. Not content with this indignity offered to the Metropolitan, several stones were hurled after the carriage as it drove away. The Police made several arrests, but it is not easy to find the right individuals upon whom to inflict the punishment for such a scandal. The Archbishop, who is an ardent friend of the old order of things, has been before insulted with hisses, but I believe never before exposed to personal violence. Such an act as this is the more to be regretted as Florence has maintained a pretty good character for love of order.

ANGELICO.

Chicago Relief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To show the people how thoroughly aroused every community is, please publish the following extract from one of my mercantile correspondents in Louisville, Ky.: "Raining here today and business is light. Everybody is talking and thinking of the Chicago disaster, and Louisville generally is doing nobly in the matter. Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson headed the list with $1,000, and I suspect private subscriptions will reach $60,000, may be $100,000; and the city proper, I believe, to vote $100,000. One collector says he never saw in any cause, such a willing and generous liberality. The meeting last night was in earnest. Stuart Robinson made one of his characteristic speeches. After all, the world is not so selfish as we are sometimes prone to believe, and out of the dark cloud of such a calamity shines the one bright star of universal human sympathy."

J.

The Baptismal Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The liberality of the Times in opening its columns to a discussion of the proposed alteration of the baptismal office, contained in the Prayer-book of the Episcopal Church, has encouraged me to offer a few observations on the subject. The amendment in question is desired by a large portion of the clergy and laity of the Church, from the purest motives, and it is highly probable that its adoption would satisfy their demands for liturgical changes, and allay much irritation. The arguments urged against the amendment are, in the main, first, that the office is now in perfect agreement with the doctrine of the Scriptures and the teaching of the Church; and, second, that if this change is permitted it will, as the latest writer in the Times fears, "form the entering wedge of endless alterations."

I answer, first, that the omission of the objectionable words will not touch the question of doctrine at all. The office is not designed to teach doctrine; that is taught in the "articles of religion" and in the standards of the Church. Nor are the obnoxious expressions in any sense essential to the integrity of the office. No one will question that baptism may be rightly administered by simply sprinkling or immersing the candidate in the name of the Trinity.

Secondly—It is idle to argue that, assuming the office to inculcate the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, it agrees with the teaching of the Scriptures and the Church, and, therefore, ought to remain unchanged. All well-informed persons know that upon no point of Christian doctrine is there such diversity of opinion among the Episcopal clergy as on the question of baptism. Indeed, there are no less than seven different theories of the office and effect of that sacrament held by the clergy.

How, in the face of this undeniable fact, can any one sincerely claim that the Church holds a fixed and definite belief on the subject? The law of the case is with the other side, for it was held by the Court in the Gorham case, in England, where the point was distinctly presented, that the English Church would not refuse ordination to those who reject the doctrine of "baptismal regeneration." Again, it is perfectly understood among Episcopalians that the clergy may preach on every Sunday in the year against the doctrine, without incurring censure or the suspicion of teaching false doctrine. Now, where is the justice in permitting a clergyman to deny the regeneration of infants in baptism, in the pulpit, and compelling him to assert their regeneration when he baptizes them? There is no justice in it. Consistency, therefore, demands that the office should be so framed as to tolerate the same latitude of opinion as is now allowed under the articles of religion, &c. The amendment should be conceded on the additional ground that the Church should be Catholic, and, therefore, so constituted, in every part and function, as to receive and retain as many members of diverse views as a due regard for the plain teachings of the Holy Scriptures will warrant. In this view, I hold it would be an act of schism to refuse the amendment under consideration, if thereby any should be led, under the guidance of conscience, however weak, to separate from the Church. The sin would not lie at their door.

Thirdly—The argument against the proposed change, drawn from the apprehension that, if allowed, other and "endless alterations" will necessarily follow, is very feeble reasoning; it is the offspring of a mind conservative to the last degree. It is obvious that every measure of the kind must be judged, and stand or fall according to its merits. If the Evangelicals make a just demand, the other side must concede to it, let the consequences be what they may.

Doubtless there is wisdom enough in the councils of the Church to deal judiciously with all questions involving modifications of the Prayer-book, however numerous they may be.

LAIC.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Fires Reported from Five Counties of New-York—Farm-Houses and Barns Destroyed.

From the Rochester Democrat, Oct. 24.

The sun yesterday was obscured by smoke, which grew more palpable as the day advanced. Reports soon came that extensive forest fires were raging in the counties about us. Many of these fires had been smouldering for days in swamps and clearings without exciting remark or causing apprehensions. But on Sunday a gale sprung up which fanned the flames into extensive conflagrations, destroying acres of woodland, and in some places barns and dwellings. The nearest point to this city from which fire was reported yesterday is Gates. Our reporter visited this locality and ascertained the position of affairs. In several places of woods fires have been burning for the past week or two. They were simply such as are common during the dry season along the line of the railroads. The parched condition of the woods and fields at this time make such fires extremely dangerous. On last Sunday a piece of woods belonging to a farmer in the above-named town caught fire and spread very rapidly. The farmer with his family had to turn out and work for some time before the progress of the fire could be stayed. McArdle's swamp, which is about fifteen or twenty acres in extent, covered with a second growth of timber, and lying on the east side of the Central Railroad track, is on fire in three or four places. The bed of the swamp is peat or muck which has become powder-dry and burns as readily as charcoal. This fire now covers nearly an acre of this swamp,—the roots of the trees are burning and several have already fallen. A strong wind would soon fan these smouldering embers into flames which would sweep the swamp of its timber in a short time, and the lands adjacent would no doubt suffer greatly by such an event. An effort had been made to keep the fire from spreading by digging a trench about fifteen inches wide and a foot and a half deep around the portions of the swamp which are on fire. The next point from which fire is reported is in the large cedar swamps owned by Dennis Church, on the town line between Riga and Chili. Twelve acres of this swamp were burned over yesterday, and the flames threatened to sweep over the whole of the tract.

In the town of Parma the damage done is far more serious. The fire broke out Thursday in a fifty acre wood lot not far from Parma Centre, and Sunday extended to the heavy woods of the Leonard and Frank Bush. On the lake-shore the woods and swamps were also on fire. The woods of Messrs. Fowler & McCabe, near the Gulf Mills, north of the ridge, also took fire on Sunday. Fires have raged in the woods of the town of Hamlin since Thursday. In the Barto tract, Mr. Chase's woods, and in the centre of the town, those of Messrs. Madden and Sigler were destroyed. Toward the lake the woods of Peter Barrett and Wm. Thayer have also been burned over. The people have worked for days in attempting to stop the spread of the flames. In Sweden, considerable forest fires are also reported. The woods of the Messrs. White and the black-ash swamp of Mr. Borris have suffered.

Of the fires near Albion, and in various other parts of Orleans County, the dispatches below give alarming particulars. Fires are also reported near Lockport. In the counties east of us, forest fires are also prevailing. The following special and other telegrams will convey an idea of the extent and progress of the flames:

Medina, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The big woods south of here are burning in several places. The Prussian settlement is reported burned. During the gale yesterday the flames advanced at the rate of four miles an hour. They cannot be checked. The fire has reached the State road.

Bergen, N. Y., Oct. 23—5 P. M.—There are reports of a fire in the swamp two and a half miles north-east of this place. The conflagration is not extensive.

Albion, N. Y., Oct. 23—5½ P. M.—Fire has been raging in the swamp about three miles south of here for the past three days, doing much damage to timber, rails, fences, &c. A large force of men are at work digging a trench around the fire in the hope of confining it to its present limits. No buildings have been burned yet. The fire yesterday in the woods south of Albion Cemetery was extinguished before much damage had been done. Large fires are reported in the woods north of here. The town is full of smoke.

Batavia, N. Y., Oct. 23—7:35 P. M.—Fires are raging in the woods on the south, north and west. In the woods of N. E. Hollister the fire raged so fiercely as to drive a man from the field one mile away. In these woods several cords of wood and 400 rails were consumed. North of Pine Hill terrible fires are raging. Three houses have been burned. Fires are also burning in Bushville and Pembroke.

Clyde, N. G., Oct. 23—7¼ P. M.—There are fires in the woods on every side of us. The fire is confined to leaves and underbrush, and no serious damage has resulted.

Palmyra, N. Y., Oct. 23—8½ P. M.—At noon two farm-houses two miles north-west of Walworth village were burned, having caught from the large woods that have been burning all day. Heavy woods are on fire near Williamson village.

Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 23.—A fire began about 9 o'clock P. M. Sunday in the woods on Barre Hill, opposite Seneca Point, on Canandaigua Lake, and is burning fiercely. One or two farm-houses, several barns and stacks of hay and straw have been consumed, and one man is reported burned. The fire is raging fiercely at the present time, being fanned by a strong wind from the south-west.

Bergen, N. Y., Oct. 23.—There has been for several weeks a fire in a swamp about one mile from here. It is thought there is no danger at present.

At Geneva, Clifton Springs, Victor Lyons, Newark, and other places, it is said to be very smoky, and although there are rumors of fires near some of the places named, no reliable reports have been made. A smouldering fire has existed in the swamps near Churchville for several weeks, which is said to be still burning slowly. Many trees have been undermined along the railroad track, and have broken the telegraph several times in falling. The same trouble has also been experienced along the railroad east of Syracuse, where fires are still burning slowly in the swamps.

Savannah, N. Y., Oct. 23—4 P. M.—The swamp about two miles west of here is on fire. The Montezuma marshes are also on fire.

Clyde, N. Y., Oct. 23—5¾ P. M.—I have just learned that two houses have been burned near the lock one-half mile west of here. The fire was also communicated to a corn-field near the woods at the same place.

An Account of the Fires in Cayuga, Oneida and Madison Counties.

From the Syracuse Courier, Oct. 24.

On Sunday the woods on the farm of W. H. H. Gere, in the town of Geddes, were discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and the people in that vicinity turned out en masse to circumvent it. Armed with shovels, hoes, &c., they proceeded to throw up the sod so as to prevent its spreading. The fire, however, continued burning yesterday, and added much to the murky appearance of the atmosphere. Just previous to the discovery of the fire, Mr. Lathrop, who was passing through the woods, saw two ragged, suspicious-looking men lying in the leaves. These two men were seen running from the woods just as the fire was discovered. There seems but little doubt that the fire was their work. Yesterday afternoon a man was arrested on suspicion of causing the fire.

About three acres of the forest known as Chestnut Ridge, near Auburn, was burned Sunday. The flames were only extinguished by the untiring labors of the people of the neighborhood. The Montezuma marshes have been burning for several days. These marshes are two miles wide and about twelve miles in length. The grocery-store of Thomas Shaw, in Auburn, was burned Sunday night. Loss, $4,000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The woods on the Frankfort Hills, in a south-easterly direction from Utica, have been burning for the past three or four days. A large number of persons watched the fires in that direction. Yesterday afternoon the woods west of New-York Mills were found to be burning, and for a time it was feared that the flames would extend to the village. All the operatives in Walcott & Campbell's employ went to work and succeeded in subduing the fire before much damage was done.

The fires in the woods near the western portion of the village of Oneida, which have been referred to frequently for the past two or three weeks, continue to burn. Yesterday more danger was threatened than before. A little while after noon the fire alarm was given and all the fire companies and a number of citizens went to the scene. They could do but little good, as there was no water to be obtained in the vicinity. About 200 cords of wood, valued at $700, owned by a Mr. Daniels, were destroyed. Fences and everything combustible for half a mile around were burned.